密勒氏評論報
THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XVII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1921　　NUMBER 7

THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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THE POSSIBLE CONCLUSION OF a $4,000,000 loan to meet the payment of interest on the Nishihara loans of $150,000,000, which has fallen overdue, will likely represent the maximum accomplishment of Mr. Ono, representative of the Japanese banking interests, during his two months stay in North China. The prospect of it is reassuring, and Pan Fu, Acting Minister of Finance, has proved himself to be an equal of Mr. Ono in diplomatic and financial tactics. When he first arrived at the Chinese Capital, the Japanese banking representative approached the Chinese government with a threat of foreign control of China's finances and announced his intention of raising the rate of interest on the Japanese loans to 10 percent and procuring some sound security to guarantee those loans which were unsecured. In private conversations he declared that he would not be satisfied with anything less than the Chinese complete compliance with these wishes of his. The Chinese financial authorities treated his terms with indifference, leaving him literally in the cold. It was not until after the assumption of the acting portfolio of finance by Mr. Pan that they entered into discussion with him. After a series of conferences, Mr. Pan and Mr. Ono apparently have decided to float a loan of $4,000,000 to pay the arrears of interest. As to the raising of the rate of interest to 10 percent and the giving of security for the unsecured loans, Mr. Ono himself has recognized the hopelessness of having this agreed to by China, and recognizing it, has abandoned his claims for the present. At the time of writing the $4,000,000 loan is under negotiations, and the early conclusion of it is prevented by the difference of views on the question of the rate of interest. Mr. Ono at first asked for an interest rate of 10 percent and was reluctantly compelled to reduce it to 8 percent, but the Acting Minister of Finance insisted that he would not pay more than 7 percent interest for the loan. Eventually a compromise may be made, and the

loan may be concluded. With the conclusion of the loan, the payment of capital of the Nishihara loans, which is now due, will most probably be postponed for two or three years. Mr. Ono's trip to China cannot be considered as a success.

FOR the time being the Japanese loan question may be pigeon-holed, but it will come up sooner or later. While negotiating with Mr. Ono for a $4,000,000 loan to meet interest payment, the Ministry of Finance is endeavoring to find a solution of the question. In press interviews Mr. Pan expressed his aversion to the further borrowing of Japanese money, which is a sound policy in view of national opposition to Japanese loans. He also voiced his readiness to accept the cooperation, if proffered, of the Chinese Banking Consortium in the flotation of a domestic loan to repay the Japanese debts, and to concede the privilege for a share in the administration of the collection of one revenue which may be assigned by the government as security for the loan. This gives an indication of the line along which the vexatious question of the Japanese loans may be settled in the future. If the domestic loan is issued, the main portion of its proceeds will be applied to the repayment of the Japanese debts, and whatever may be left over will be used for administrative purposes. The making of a budget for the tenth fiscal year of the Republic of China with the object of balancing receipts and expenditures is another feature of the financial administration under Pan Fu. An official statement has recently been given out to the effect that a relentless effort will be made to cut down the expenditure and increase the amount of receipts. Whether the Acting Finance Minister will be more successful than his predecessors in budget making remains to be seen. His methods of carrying out what he has in his mind are generally well known. He is now organizing a commission for the reorganization of the country's finances, the principal duty of which will be confined to the reduction of state expenses and the ascertaining of new revenue sources. With the assistance of the commission, he will proceed with the preparation of a budget for the coming fiscal year. It is hoped that the budget will be practical enough, and unlike those of 1914, 1915 and 1918, in which the deficits were made up by a huge loans on paper.

THE RECENT ESTABLISHMENT by Tsing Hua College of a vocational bureau to find employment for Chinese graduates of colleges and universities of the United States of America fills a long felt need in China. Hitherto, young Chinese, who have been equipped with special technical training, have found it difficult to secure the positions for which they had prepared themselves after a study of several years in America upon their return to China. It frequently happens that a trained electrical engineer, failing to obtain an electrical engineering position, has been obliged to be a secretary to an official yamen, and that an agriculturist has to abandon his profession to become an accountant. It is a pity that China cannot make use of her sons with technical education whilst the management of many of her basic enterprises lies in the hands of laymen, who are ignorant of the modern conditions, and have had no training for the work whatsoever. It is useless to send Chinese students to America for higher education unless they are given the right kind of positions upon the completion of their education. One reason for the existing condition is the practice of favoritism in this country. Those who have high officials or rich bankers as their relatives are given responsible positions although they may not have received special training for them. Many of them even hold several positions of importance concurrently, whilst trained Chinese, who are not related to influential personages of the country, have great difficulty in getting what they want, and even if they do obtain positions, have little or no chance for promotion. The practice of favoritism prevails in China as well as in other countries to a greater or lesser degree. It cannot be done away with. But there is another reason why a large percentage of Chinese returned students have failed to get the right kind of positions for themselves. It is the lack of a communication medium between the trained Chinese and the organizations which can give them employment. The vocational bureau which Tsing Hua has established apparently endeavors to act as the medium between the two, and as such, will be of valuable assistance to both.

DETAILED functions of the bureau, outlined in a circular, are of more than ordinary interest. The bureau, first of all, is to keep in touch with the commercial and industrial organizations in China. A record of those likely in need of its service will be kept, and circulars will be sent to those who may need its assistance from time to time, and advertisements will be inserted in the press to reach those who are about to establish new organizations. Second, the bureau will keep in touch with students. Complete records of students who have returned from America as well as of those who are still studying in America will be secured. A complete file of every student's academic standing prior to his going to the United States will also be prepared, in order to enable the prospective employers to know everything before they decide to employ a certain American educated Chinese. The bureau will be more than a mere employment

bureau, for it makes it a duty to recommend right men to right positions. It will introduce Chinese studying in America to such firms or institutions as wish the assistance of trained men in the solution of their problems or wish to engage in advance experts in different fields of research or investigation. It will introduce students inclined or determined to pursue certain lines of study to firms or institutions before they leave for America so that they may have some object in view during their study. The bureau, in this good work, will cooperate with the Chinese Students' Alliance and the Tsing Hua Alumni Association in China and abroad in keeping track of all returned students so as to give adequate information about them whenever needed and to compile and bring up to date "Who's Who of American Returned Students." The undertaking is a laudible one, and its prompters should be given every encouragement and assistance. Americans are naturally gratified to see that the bureau has been organized by Tsing Hua College, which institution is being supported by thereturn of the American Boxer Indemnity.

Tendencies in America's Foreign Relations

BY J. B. POWELL

SEVERAL weeks ago the writer sent an article to the *Review* entitled, "A Return to American 'Normalcy'." This article attempted to show that the present administration is likely to be more materialistic in its policies, both at home and abroad, and attributed the cause largely to the set-back which American idealism received at Paris. Perhaps I went a little too far in attributing it all to the Paris set-back, and should have said that the tendency here in the United States is nothing much more than a reflection of similar tendencies in other parts of the world. Outside of the Polish question and the sharp clash of British and French opinion thereon, the most important news event in Washington from an international standpoint, since the inauguration was an address delivered in London by Mr. George Harvey, the new American Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Harvey, or "Colonel George" as he is known in Washington, is going to be a curious experiment in the ambassadorial field. He has a faculty of expressing himself in such a trenchant way that there is no mistaking his meaning and in a manner not usually found in the diplomatic field. Most persons agree that his writings were chiefly responsible for the downfall of the Wilson administration. Ambassador Harvey's address has doubtless been printed and commented on in China long before this time. It was a great source of comment here and likewise in London and the chief points were references to the reasons for America's participation in the World War which he deemed were wholly materialistic and for America's own protection; and his reference to the great need for Anglo-American unity. The first point received the most comment here and the second the most comment in Europe. The same day the Colonel's address was printed in the morning newspapers in Washington, the writer had the good fortune to attend the weekly newspaper conferences granted by Secretary of State Hughes and by President Harding. At both conferences the correspondents plied the President and the Secretary of State with questions regarding their attitude on the Harvey speech, and in both the executive office and the State Department they let it to be understood that there was substantial agreement with the statements made by the American Ambassador in London.

Although it is not directly pertinent to this discussion to go into the reasons that prompted America's entrance into the war, it might be stated that from the standpoint of the American government, the causes were largely materialistic, that is, America went into the war to protect America. From the standpoint of the American people, and more especially the millions of American soldiers who fought in France, the urge was entirely idealistic. These men and the fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters at home who backed them up were prompted by the idealistic spirit of the crusaders in a cause which they hoped would make the world a better place to live in. That the peace conference was not dominated by idealism but developed into a sordid struggle for property and power is the chief cause for the present wave of materialism and conservatism that is sweeping the United States.

Persons who study Colonel Harvey's address carefully and combine it with certain events that were transpiring at the time in both Paris and London will understand its real import. It must be remembered that this was all taking place during the sharp controversy between Great Britain and France over the Polish question. The matter of German reparations was also a live subject with France demanding a further occupation of Germany and Great Britain opposing same. The question of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was under discussion with the British dominions sending representatives to London for a colonial conference on the matter.

Then President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes announced that America's representatives would return to the various allied councils in Europe *but only as observers*. It was announced that America would take no part in the settlement of disputes pertaining to strictly

European affairs, but that our observers would watch the proceedings and act only when American interests were affected. America has definitely decided to throw over the League of Nations and to have nothing to do with the compact which, under the cloak of Wilsonian altruism, amounts to nothing much more than a scheme for prepetuating conditions in Europe that have caused most of the trouble in the past. Now we return to the councils of Europe as independent observers and are thus in a position to protect our own interests at any time they are likely to be affected by the quarrels and strugglings and schemings for power and dominance by first one group of Eupopean nations and then another. In short we are going to be materialists ourselves for as long as the present game continues in Europe. So much for that. Now to return to the Far East. On May 29, the *Washington Herald*, which is largely owned by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, printed the following editorial:

A Japanese lecturer has given his audiences a chance to vote their desires as to disarmament. Cards have been distributed and of many thousands of votes, over 90 per cent have favored disarmament. This, too, was not of those gathered to hear such propaganda as this was not the purpose of the addresses. This result is but confirmatory of information which comes from the island empire through other sources.

Japan is rapidly evolving from its condition of militarist control. It is now in a condition where a rather incoherent majority is held subservient to a closely knit, well organized, skillfully managed minority. President Harding has taken the right way to meet such a situation. His policy, apparently, is to impress upon the Japanese people the ruinous folly of their militarist control.

He intends to have such a navy as will make any hostile intent on the part of Japan toward the United States utterly hopeless. He supports such a naval building program as will financially ruin Japan should she attempt to rival it. He will go with the olive branch in one hand and the "big stick" in the other to confer with the Japanese military faction. We believe, however, when he does so go into conference, it will be with a broader program than mere disarmament.

Disarmament will be but the seal to witness the binding power of an agreement which will arrange all mutual differences and bring a definite and settled understanding. The United States has too long sidestepped such a determination of our relations with Japan. We have sidestepped because not in a position to meet them squarely. Now we are in such a position and as soon as the Senate approves the Naval Bill, which has gone there with the approval of the House, President Harding will have the way clear for negotiations to end what has been constant friction.

This settlement will include Yap, as well as Japanese immigration, and the Open Door without encroachments which are political. Japan must appreciate that our Monroe doctrine does not carry any preference either economic nor political for the United States. She must discover and agree that its application by her in the Far East shall not misinterpret it there. Protecting China from further foreign aggression shall not mean her own license in aggression, or that she alone has the right to be the aggressor.

With all differences settled on a basis wholly fair to Japan, giving her ample freedom of economic expansion, with full regard for her population and industrial needs, this pact, whatever form it takes, may then be sealed as to its binding sincerity, by an aggreement for disarmament.

On the same day the *New York Tribune* carried a dispatch from London stating that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be renewed when it expires in July, but that the whole question will be thrashed out at the imperial conference in London in June, and before Great Britain has definitely committed herself the views of the premiers of the British dominions will be communicated to President Harding. The same dispatch then contains the significant statement.

"The outstanding features of the situation are that the dominions are agreed with the British Cabinet that for naval reasons it is necessary to renew the treaty with Japan, and that at the same time the representatives of the empire are unanimous in their expressed desire to secure American good will and cooperation in world affairs. The statesmen of the empire believe that the Anglo-Japanese pact can be modified so as to satisfy Americans and still serve its purpose as far as Great Britain is concerned, viz., the naval protection of British interests in the Far East."

So there we have the elements of a most interesting situation, and an open field for all kinds of speculation. The statesmen of Great Britain know that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance on the old lines will immediately renew the anti-British demonstrations and propaganda that was carried on with such disastrous effect all over the United States last year. In the Far East it will have the effect of further alienting public opinion in China where the belief exists in intelligent circles that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance now amounts to a mere trade between Britain and Japan whereby Japan gets a free hand in China as long as she stays out of India. British merchants in China know this and Mr. Putnam Weale, the English writer from Peking who was here a few weeks ago, made no secret of his fear that a renewal of the Alliance might cause the present Chinese

boycott against Japan to be broadened to include British interests as well. Public opinion in the British dominions, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand is openly against a renewal of the alliance, unless it can be broadened to meet the desires of the United States. The same newspaper report quoted above ends with this paragraph:

"These dominion spokesmen have brought out strongly their belief that the policy of the British Empire must be founded on good relations with the United States, whether through the League of Nations or by understanding and cooperation between the United States and the empire. The British Cabinet holds much these same views, and consequently Complete agreement is expected at the imperial conference. The deliberations over the treaty are expected to be long drawn out, and this fact will give the British government ample opportunity to consult with Washington."

Briefly the situation is about this: Great Britain desires and needs American cooperation and does not want to further antagonize those powerful elements in the United States that are constantly agitating against the British Empire. She is tremendously in need of American moral support in Europe in respect to both the German and Russian questions. America looks at these questions largely in the same manner that Great Britain looks at them. Call it materialism if you will, but that is about what it amounts to. Both America and Great Britain desire some kind of a real peace in Europe that will permit the normal processes of trade to come about. They do not want to see any one power so dominant on the continent of Europe that there will be a renewed incentive for preparations for another war on the part of peoples who are denied "self-determination." If Great Britain can get this kind of cooperation from America, then she is willing to do some cooperating on the other side. America is apparently going ahead on her naval program of 1916 that will give this nation a military defence on the high seas second to none. Few question now that the policy has already been determined that will place practically the whole fleet in the Pacific. America is now in a position to say to Japan, "Let us come to an agreement restricting future naval construction. If Japan objects, then America can say, "All right go ahead and build battleships and we will build a half dozen for your every one."

America and Great Britain also desire to trade in China and in Siberia when those countries gets back to normal—whatever that may mean. America certainly has no territorial ambitions on the continent of Asia, and I believe the time has almost come when Great Britain is beginning to see the futility of further territorial acquisition. Neither deny the right of Japan to trade in either China or Siberia, but from now on I believe that Great Britain and America will be found solidly together in opposing the schemes of the Japanese military buccaneers in their plans for the conquest of Asia. In short it looks as though we are rapidly getting back to the Open Door, which rightly interpreted in the manner that John Hay intended so many years ago means simply that the people of the Asiatic continent have the right of self development and that America and Great Britain are going to work together to that end. The "material interests," if you please, of both nations point in that direction.

Washington, D. C. May 30, 1921.

The Government of the South

BY PHILIP HADDON

IN 1911, as all the world knows, the Chinese people rising in their wrath against the centuries of misgovernment under the monarchial despotism of the Manchu and previous Chinese dynasties, overthrew the existing government and set up a new form of republican government. The first President, Dr. Sun Yet Sen, elected in 1911 at Nanking by the local provincial assembly, gathered under his banner all of the South and most of the Yangtse provinces. The strongest man in the North at the time was Yuan Shih-kai. Feeling that the country should be reunited under one leader, Dr. Sun resigned in the latter's favor so that he could be elected. Yuan was the strong man necessary to run the ship of state, but unfortunately had personal ambitions of founding through himself a new dynasty. His monarchistic aspirations were soon overthrown by the people and a successor elected. To the world since that time, China has been a republic, having a President, Cabinet and Parliament, with the seat of government at Peking. Actually China has only been masquerading under the name of a republic. Her real form of government has been an oligarchy The real rulers of China have been a set of military officials. Each warlord had his own personal army and thereby controlled absolutely all the affairs in his province, administrating his own idea of justice, imposing and collecting new taxes, "squeezing" the people and imposing the death penalty at will. Combinations of these military governors or warlords became so powerful, that they openly defied Peking and made a mockery of it. A powerful clique can control all the foreign and interior policies of the cabinet. Cliques in the past have even overthrown the Cabinet and set up other puppets in their stead. The President must always consult the ruling clique in his appointments if he is to maintain his position. In the meantime the people of China have been ground down under the heels of these unscrupulous and selfish militatists. Battle has crowded upon army mutiny, famine upon flood, until the world stands off with uplifted hands in horror and says "Poor China, she is hopeless; the only solution is to divide her up and provide a good government under foreign control."

Is it a wonder then that a section of the country, goaded to desperation, should endeavor to throw off the yoke of despotism and set up a new government founded on justice and in conformity with the

country's constitution? In 1917 a number of the most progressive and farseeing Chinese gathered together at Canton and set up a new government. About 230 members of the old Peking Parliament that had been prorogued illegally by the President in Peking resumed sittings at Canton. Surely if a parliament is illegally dissolved, its president and majority have the right to sit where they chose. The present parliament of the North corresponds to the "Rump" Parliament of the time of Cromwell. At the first a federation of the Southern Provinces was formed, called the Southern Military government. It was administrated by a group of seven administrators, acting under the authority of the Canton Parliament. Militarists seemed to be as bad in the South as elsewhere, for, before long, the Kwangsi Generals seized control of the administration, drove out of power the true constitutionalists and forced them to flee the country. Then followed a period of gambling, which was openly encouraged. Piracy became very prevalent throughout the South, the people were openly "squeezed" and robbed by officials and the military. Public property in Canton was sold or mortgaged without right far below its real value, taxes were collected a year in advance at a discount in order to suitably line the pockets of dishonest officials. In fact conditions got to such a state that the son of Luk Wing Ting, the Kwangsi warlord, who at that time was supreme in the South, complained to a foreigner at Nanning, the seat of government in Kwangsi Province, that his Father was very angry at Mok Wing Sun, whom he had made military governor of Kwangtung Province, because the latter had amassed a personal fortune of between 3 to 4 million dollars, while the latter, the supreme head, had only received a little more than 2 million.

The condition of affairs could have but one ending. In a series of military operations, lasting from August to October 1920 General Chen Kwing Ming, a Cantonese and Christian, who had with his troops been stationed in Southern Fukien, swept through Kwangtung Province and drove the Kwangsiites back into their own province. At once Chen Kwing Ming commenced the reorganization of Kwangtung province and the Southern government. The members of the Parliament, who had fled, returned and the body resumed its sittings. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Wu Ting Fang, Tang Shao Yi and other eminent patriotic and respected constitutionalists were recalled. Chinese in foreign lands, who had been students or were engaged in business, were asked to return to help in the new government. A large number of these, through patriotism and love of country, gave up their pleasant and easier life—some of them gave up their personal fortunes and foreign citizenship to lend a helping hand.

The South is now being governed by the most advanced Chinese, a considerable number of whom are returned students or business men, who have seen and realized the benefits of honest modern democratic government and earnestly wish it for their people. This time the leaders decided to form a duly constituted government in place of the makeshift that had existed prior to this time. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, or Sun Wen as he is called by the Chinese, in extraordinary session of the Southern Parliament was elected President by 228 votes out of 230 and on May 5, 1921 was inaugurated as President of all China. For this the South has been severely criticized. Here the country was about to be reunited, and an upstart, a dreamer, pops up and throws the country into confusion again. His election is 'illegal, outrageous, and ill-advised."

But consider the situation a bit. The rulers in the North are admittedly "incompetently corrupt." The forces of good government are numerous, but too weak to obtain control unassisted. The present incumbent in Peking was illegally elected president by a "Rump" Parliament, that had been unlawfully pruned by force of most of its members and thereby could not muster the required quorum. The Northern government has been recognized by the Foreign Powers, but through corruption, the government is likely to fail financially and its overthrow is always imminent. The excluded members of the old parliament, forming the majority, of their own right, resumed their sittings in Canton. It was deemed necessary to have a real government which the forces of democracy could rally when the Northern government fails. It is true no quorum could be had, and only therein was the election unconstitutional. But supposing your country has been robbed and ravaged by unscrupulous militarists; supposing your homes, your lands, and property have been laid waste by countless internecine battles; supposing your national government has been made a mockery of, and supposing even your lives were thrown into jeapardy. What would a self respecting people with the slightest backbone do? Why exactly what the South did. They revolted and started a new order. They had to have a leader when they could follow and respect. The President of the Canton Parliament, therefore, called his body together and as an emergency measure in extraordinary session elected a new President.

What then are the aims of this new government? Wherein does it differ from the various local self government that have been set up of old? In the first place, the South of China, unlike the Southern States in America in 1861, do not desire to break away and form an independent country. They believe in a united China, but not one governed by militarism and unlawfulness. They believe that sooner or later the Northern government of its own corruptness must fall. In the meantime they earnestly desire and are in the process of showing to the world and to the rest of China a province governed in honesty, justice and according to the most approved self governing democratic method. They are reorganizing the province now on self governing lines according to the latest Western ideas. When the Northern government falls they hope that their example will gradually cause the other provinces to realize the benefits of true representative government and to institute real reforms. A united country will then be assured with the present active force at Canton as a nucleus. The Canton Parliament will then be augmented by the other members of the Northern Parliament, that are being paid by Peking to stay away. The requisite quorum can be obtained, and finally Sun Yat Sen's election can be properly confirmed or a new President elected. The Southern government repudiates none of China's obligations to foreign powers but wishes only to maintain her rights. They are animated purely and solely with the desire, surely not unworthy, of bringing a better era to China.

Briefly, who are the friends and who its enemies? What support does the government get from the people of Kwangtung province? First and foremost throughout Kwangtung, the young people, the students, are very loyal to it. The laboring classes and small shop keepers also stand together behind it. As an evidence of this, the size of the inauguration parade, 30,000 people, and its visibly spontaneous loyalty and enthusiasm for the new President, was a sight to wonder at. The business

men of Canton and the Province strongly favor the present government. They are astonished that "squeeze" has been so largely stopped, they fear only that the "military" will turn to squeezing the people as before. Sun Yat Sen they believe to be a dreamer, impractical, way ahead of his times, and perhaps may be seeking his own glory. But they do maintain that he is perfectly honest, patriotic and is working heart and soul for the best interests of the country. Chen Kwing Ming and Gnai Bong Ping they have great faith in as able, practical administrators. Dr. Wu Ting Fang and Tang Shao Yi are too well known and respected to necessitate further comment. In general the people of the province are for the government and want it to succeed. They do not all appreciate what this self-government is, which is gradually being extended throughout Kwangtung Province, but they do value the suppression of gambling, the condition of peace and the cutting down of brigandage and piracy. Kwangsi rule representing the corrupt North they would not return to in any event. Politically the Southern government controls the following provinces:- Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow and part of Shensi. Hunan and Szechuen have declared themselves to be neutral. Kwangtung can obtain substantial military aid from Yunnan and some from Kweichow. One of the best and most famous of the Yangtze Generals has assured the South he will come over to them once they are firmly on their feet, with Kwangsi province out of the way. This would mean an addition of considerable Yangtze territory and strength to the South. The other friends of the South are the thousands of Chinese abroad. Practically all of them come from Kwangtung Province and belong to the Kuo Ming Tang Party (or People's Rights).

The enemies of the South are legion: First and foremost Peking. Lies are continuously being spread broadcast by Peking about the government of the South and its members, lies which are palpably clear to those of us who are on the scene. They are so numerous and silly that it is incredible that so many could have believed them.

Second, the Hongkong government has not been openly friendly towards Canton. Its papers have been especially bitter. Officially, of course, Hongkong cannot recognise the South, but it seems a little queer that the Hongkong government should have been comparatively friendly to Canton when the Kwangsi clique were in power, and became very bitter about a month after their departure. The Hongkong papers said they had no "axe to grind", but why should their tone have been so suddenly altered when it was made known that the Cassell Coal Agreement has failed of confirmation in Canton. A gift of $5,000,0000 of paid up stock to the Kwangsi crowd in exchange for all the coal rights in the province and a strangle hold on all the provincial railroads in existence and to be built. That briefly is the Cassell agreement, which many Hongkong business men defend today. Its granting by the Southern government through the Kwangsi militarist, Mok Wing Sun, meant the closing of the open door in the South. A group of honest officials came in and ended the work of their predecessors. For this the South has to suffer from the calumny heaped upon it by the Hongkong papers, who in turn have colored all the foreign press of the North. Of late, however, the Hongkong papers have changed their tone, perhaps because with the threatened boycott of British goods they see the mistake in such a policy.

Third, in the province itself amongst the Chinese, there are many who are bitter because piracy, gambling, squeezing and dishonesty are frowned upon.

Fourth, the next door neighbor, Kwangsi is openly hostile and in arms. The Cantonese at first hoped that the province would let them live in peace. But of late the Kwangsi militarists have received money and a general from Peking with orders to crush Kwangtung. Several raids across the border into Kwangtung have been made. The Cantonese as this is being written are mobilizing in defense of their rights, their lands, their very existence. If the Southern movement is to succeed Kwangsi must be cleared up. If the militarists are driven out of Kwangsi and a representative democratic government installed similar to Kwangtung, the South can once more present an unbroken front to the North. As matters now stand Yunnan is moving against Kwangsi from the west, Kwangtung from the east. If Kwangtung can find the money, which they claim they must and will, Kwangsi will be beaten in short order.

The fifth and perhaps the most dangerous point is the matter of finances. Will the Southern government find the necessary money to finance their peace and their war needs. If it is a question of peace merely, yes. For a war against Kwangsi or the North, the issue is doubtful. During their peace time administration all the old bad debts of the preceding administration were paid up, troops were demobilized to the lowest factor of safety to cut down military expenditure. As a result their troops have, in distinction to those of other provinces, been practically all paid up to date. The Southern navy has received monthly contributions. Whilst great improvements were being made in building good roads, the civil officials and teachers have regularly received their salaries when due. This in China is one of the best signs of the solvency of a provincial government. If money is insufficient the teachers are always first to suffer, the troops the last, Can the Southern government find sufficient funds to finance their campaign of "right to existence" against Kwangsi? The Cantonese have powerful friends amongst the overseas Chinese. They say they will find the money, they must "carry on." The necessary money being obtained, they feel confident Kwangsi will soon be compelled to capitulate. There are powerful forces for good government working in Kwangsi to assist the Cantonese.

But the reader may say, all this sounds very fine, but what works have the Cantonese accomplished? Deeds, not words and promises, count in this hard world of ours. The list of what Sun Yat Sen and his party have already accomplished is astonishing as well as enlightening. Briefly they may be summarized as follows:-

1. Gambling in all its forms has been prohibited and actually stopped throughout the province. In the words of one of their leaders "gambling was stopped on the principle of morality and good order in the country". The suppression has resulted in less lawlessness and petty thieving and better morale. At the same time it has deprived the government of between 9 to 10 million dollars annually of revenue. A queer move for a government composed of "corrupt and squeezing officials."
2. Local self government is being extended throughout Kwangtung. It was first applied to Canton in the form of a modern city charter. An executive council consisting of Mayor and heads of departments of Finance, Education, Public Works, Safety, Health and Utilities. This council is provisionally appointed by the

civil governor, but eventually in a few years when the charter is finally adopted by the people, will be elective. An advisory council that was elected by the people of Canton in May has been created to suggest new laws, advise on their carrying out and have equal voice in the management of the city affairs. The city government is now functioning to the satisfaction of everyone. Each department is working hard for improvement of conditions. For instance the Public Health department has initiated an anti-fly crusade and is enforcing food regulations. The new government seems to be very popular with the people. This local self government is being gradually extended throughout the province. Investigators and lecturers are being sent out to look into the local needs and to educate the people to elect their own officials and administer their own affairs. Where else in China is there evidence of such progress.

3. Twice if not three times as much money is being spent on education now as formerly, eventually one-tenth of the revenue is planned to spend on education. Inspectors have been sent all over the province to examine conditions and obtain local recommendations. Eventually the whole schooling system will be changed and brought up-to-date according to Western ideas. Girls' schools are numerous even now In a few years it is intended that all of the children of the province, both boys and girls, will be compelled to attend school.
4. The boy scout movement has spread amazingly. There are estimated to be between 4 and 8 thousand around Canton alone.
5. The good roads movement is gaining impetus throughout the province. At present with the limited funds in hand the work is going on slowly in the environs of Canton. The plans for the immediate future include roads to Whampoa and Waichow.
6. There is a committee now in session recodifying the laws, and considering the submission of new laws to the Provincial Assembly relating to the municipality and self government of the districts.
7. The troops are now subject to civil government and law, and the civil authorities lately have been able to arrest and handle cases of breach-of-the-law by various individual soldiers.
8. Regulations regarding medical practice have been put into effect. Chinese doctors are now required to register and pass examination before being allowed to practice. This will prevent the numerous cases of returned Chinese "quacks", who hung up their shingle without any authority. Chinese patent medicines are now required to be tested in the city laboratory before being put in the market.
9. The Health board is active in such public welfare work as inspecting the housing and improving the conditions of the coolie classes, enforcing the cleaning of streets, and disposal of refuse.

So many improvements have been effected that it would be tedious to enumerate them in this brief article.

The Southerners are facing the hardest kind of a difficult, discouraging fight. They have their backs against the wall, like Haigs little army in France, but they know there must be no turning back. Their patriotism and backbone spur them on to do the impossible. All they ask, until they can show the foreign powers by their good works that they deserve recognition and material help, is that outsiders will look upon their aspirations with sympathy and help them morally with their support as much as possible. If by evil chance they fail, the movement of democracy in China will be set back for several generations. Which shall it be?

Japan's Place in the Sun

Viewed From the Orient

BY CODY MARSH

VIEWED from the United States the Japanese place in the sun is bright and clear, and on that sun are no spots save possibly those of our making. We consider them a highly civilized people who have attained goals equal to our own in a remarkably short time. We admire extravagantly their art, the extraordinary production of their factories, their business and political acumen. Their prowess at arms both on land and sea has won our recognition for its modern efficiency and also for a certain romantic interest.

If we occasionally get a hint of Japanese ruthlessness of method, whether in military or political matters, we conclude that the report must be exaggerated, and because Tokio has officially made a denial we rather chuckle that the Japanese got away with it—even when we also feel that they may have been to blame—and we smile at their success with indulgence as at a bad but fascinating boy. The American viewpoint reaches its climax in the negligible interest we take in the sincere friendship of the 400,000,000 Chinese, because, I suppose, they are not yet awake. We have made no allowance for the contingency of their awakening, considering only the present waking state of but 50,000,000 Japanese.

Except for the misguided Californians, we think the Japanese have been shabbily treated in the immigration matter, and most of us believe this to be the Japanese question,—so much so that we have failed to recognize that the Japanese question really lies in the Orient.

I went to the Orient while still under the influence of a boyhood hero worship for the Japanese. An aunt, as well as many college friends, had been missionaries in Japan. To me these little people were a magic race. Even during my sojourn in civilian Japan I kept my boyhood estimate of them, though subconsciously the new facts revealed to me began to work. But after serving for a year with the A. E. F. in Siberia, where I saw the Japanese military machine at work, (their control of the press and their unblushing distortion of facts), I cannot suffer in silence their prestige of innocence and greatness to go unchallenged.

As a result of Japan's control of the news coming from the Orient, her successful propaganda here, and her ability to captivate with charming entertainment every distinguished visitor to her shores, we in America have refused to believe that Japan is seriously reprehensible in anything. The sources of news from the Orient are the *Kokusai* (Japanese), *Reuter* (English), the *Associated Press* and the Japanese official publicity bureau. All are controlled by the Japanese. *Reuter* has had arrangements with the *Kokusai* for some time. As for the *Associated Press*, in Vladivostok, for instance, their representative was also the agent of the militaristic *Japan Advertiser*, and that is why Americans today do not know of the rape of Siberia by the Japanese, nor of the anti-American propaganda edited by the Japanese in the bought Russian press of Siberia, nor of the attempted stealing of American rifles by our ally Japan.

But intelligent people in the Orient, as well as the several thousand Americans who served in

Siberia, do know that four days after our forces left, Japan staged a sham battle at a given hour, in which several thousand Siberians were killed and many of the wounded finished off with bayonets. The excuse was that they were protecting the world from Bolshevism, and the world said "Go to it then!" At Nikolaevsk their plans went wrong, and ended in a Japanese defeat, which was advertised—mainly by the *Associated Press*—as the "Massacre of the Japanese at Nikolaevsk by the *Bolsheviks*."

People in the Orient remember that America has a treaty with Korea by which we agree to use our influence to maintain her sovereignty. They remember that when the Emperor of Korea sent for the help we had promised, we answered him by withdrawing our Minister from Seoul and allowing Japan to go ahead unrebuked. Japan is now holding Korea by force of conquest, though treaties, extorted by Japan at the point of the sword, declaring Korean sovereignty intact. They know that the Korean Queen was murdered at the instigation of Count Miura, the Japanese minister, that 33,000 natives have been killed in the process of "benevolent assimilation," that one in thirty Koreans have been jailed and one in every sixty flogged, the official Japanese "Reforms and Progress in Cho-sen" to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is known in the Orient that Japan went to war with Russia for the avowed purpose of restoring Korean and Manchurian sovereignty. She has taken both to herself. She promised to respect Russian sovereignty in Siberia. Instead she has conquered it. She promised to return Shantung to China. The same Count Hayashi who managed the destruction of Korean sovereignty is now in charge of a similar process in China.

They know in the Orient that China joined the Allies against Germany in spite of Japanese opposition, as reflected, among other things, by Viscount Ishii when he said to the European ambassadors at Tokyo, "Japan could not view without apprehension the moral awakening of four hundred million Chinese which would result from their entering the war." Subsequently, owing to Japanese influence, the offer of Chinese troops was refused, and she was allowed only the menial task of furnishing coolie labor. And while labor, and while the world was busy with the war, Japan presented her outrageous "Twenty-One Demands" to China, and secretly demanded immediate compliance with them. The spirit of those demands is to be found in the words of the Japanese ambassador at Peking: "Before the Chinese government determines anything, the consent of my government must first be obtained." Though at first Japan officially denied any knowledge of the matter, when the truth leaked out she finally admitted eleven of the less objectionable demands. After the war, as we all know, the peace conference rewarded China by giving Shantung to her natural enemy, Japan.

In the face of these Oriental facts, Count Okuma said to the American people, through the *New York Independent*: "Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they now possess." They know in the Orient that this, as well as Japan's announcement that she took Shantung from the Germans in order to restore it to China, is purely rhetoric.

It must be said in fairness to the Japanese that civilian Japan is not in sympathy the aims of the military party, nor does this element condone their acts. A dispatch of April 26, obscurely placed in the press, that M. Kamei, a Japanese newspaper correspondent stationed in China, publicly denounced the presence of Japanese troops in Shantung in these terms: "What do we gain by making ourselves the object of hatred? Did we really fight by the side of our Allies with our hearts and souls in the cause? Did not many seek to take advantage of the confusion in Europe? We are in a hole today, and I think this is a just retribution for our behavior in the war."

While America has no sympathy with these militaristic aims, neither have we any resentment. For in America Japanese official propaganda, in addition to its control of the news, has taken advantage of certain phases of our psychology to extenuate anything to which we might take exception. They know of the prejudice against foreign missions, so they blame the Korean difficulties on meddlesome missionaries. They know the American and European dread of Bolshevism, and so excuse their rape of Siberia as protecting the world from Bolshevism. They know our reluctance to mix up in world affairs, so they beg a ticklish question by saying that these are purely Oriental matters, best handled in an Oriental way.

What has this extenuating attitude won for America? Though we fancied we were placating them, we have won the hatred of the Japanese. They are teaching their people to hate us for being the champions of principles that oppose their country's natural development. The result of a policy guided by a fear of war with Japan has been that we have lost the trade we had built up in Korea, we have bungled the Siberian question, we have slammed shut the Open Door in China. We no longer have equal opportunity there, and our friendship for China was compromised when we failed them in the matter of Shantung.

America has been loath to take a firm stand against Japan because we feared a rupture that might lead to war. In this Japanese propaganda has been successful, for, as a matter of fact, Japan could not risk a struggle. She is in no financial position to do so. For another thing she would have to withdraw her troops from Siberia, Korea, Manchuria and Shantung, whose outraged peoples would gladly seize the opportunity to avenge themselves. And to Japanese propaganda, also, the bugaboo that England might assist her owes much of its strength. England realizes on the contrary that the alliance has not worked and that Japan has used it to entrench herself as England's strongest competitor in the Orient. As for war, a few words from *London Spectator* of May 6 clearly show the present English attitude: Australia, New Zealand, White South Africa, and Canada could be on only one side, "by the side of America." And were England to fight with Japan, "the moment they realized what had happened, 99 percent of the population would be stoning their own government for the criminal lunacy of backing Japan against their own flesh and blood."

Americans should know more of the Oriental view of Japan's place in the sun and the sun spots. The Orient is the field of the next harvest of peace or war—if war, Korea would be its Belgium, China its France, Siberia its Russia and Japan its Germany. And they wonder out there if they are to benefit by the principles for which we fought in the war or if all that blood and treasure was spent in vain.—*The New Republic*.

Better Technical Training for Young Chinese

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

The recent organization of Chiao Tung University by the amalgamation of the Nanyang College of Shanghai, the Tangshan College of Tangshan and the Peking College of Peking is an attempt at the coordination of efforts to give to young Chinese a better technical training suitable to the needs of the country. The majority of graduates of these three institutions of high learning during their separate existences have gone into various walks of life for which no technical training is needed. This discovery has induced Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications, to launch the university scheme.

The impracticability of technical education as given in the colleges and the absence of intimate relationships between the colleges and the Ministry of Communications, which gave them support, are said to be accountable for the small percentage of the graduates following their professional calling, and entering the technical branch of the government service. The courses in the curriculum are believed to be not practical enough while the administrative authorities with the exception of the president of the Peking College have little or nothing to do with the Chiao Tung Pu and make no endeavor to ascertain its wants and regulate their courses accordingly.

The prompters of Chiao Tung University propose to remedy these two defects. There will be a fair chance to succeed in their endeavor; first, because all of them used to be or are now connected with the Ministry of Communications and know what kind of technical training the students need in order to enable them to join various branches of the communication service, and, second, because they are in a position to give to the graduates employment. Hitherto the lack of intimacy between the colleges and the Ministry rather than the official red tape has debarred many young Chinese, who have the potentiality of developing into the best technical men, from the railway and other works in China.

Mr. Yeh, the moving spirit of the undertaking, conceived the idea of combining the Nanyang, the Tangshan and the Peking Colleges about this time last year. After his appointment to the position of the Minister of Communications, he lost no chance in having it carried out with the assistance of Hsu Shih-chwang, Vice-Minister of Communications. In a memorandum to the President, they recommended the creation of the Chiao Tung University, and gave as their reasons for the proposal the lack of coordination of efforts and the duplication of courses and the unsuitability of the present training.

Their recommendation was approved by the Chief Executive, who in a Mandate issued on March 24, 1921, appointed Mr. Yeh, president of the proposed institution of high learning and instructed him to proceed with its organization. Preparations were then going on for the amalgamation of the three colleges, which was an easy matter inasmuch as all of the colleges were supported by the Ministry of Communications. In less than three months, the administrative or executive organization was perfected, and the advertisement for entrance examinations was inserted in all the Chinese newspapers. One hundred and seventy-five students will be admitted to the university this autumn, namely, twenty for the Peking College, 115 for the Tangshan College and forty for the Nanyang College.

The three college will remain in their respective localities, although they constitute the university as a whole. The headquarters, however, are at Peking where the president of the university resides. There is a board of directors to control the Chiao Tung Ta Hsueh, which is the Chinese name of the institution. Its members include; Chang Chien, the industrial leader of Tungchow, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Yen Hsiu, a great educationalist, former Minister of Education; Tong Wen-chih, a well known Chinese scholar and former acting Minister of Communications; Lu Meng-hsiung, director-general of the Kirin-Huining Railway; C. S. Liu, vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway; Dr. C. C. Wang, chief of the traffic department of the Ministry of Communications; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, former president of Tsing Hua College. Mr. Yeh and Vice-Minister Hsu are other members of the board, with the latter as chairman of it. The regulations provide that the president of Chiao Tung Ta Hsueh shall be elected by the board of directors, and that the appointment by the Chief Executive of China to this position should be based upon the board's recommendation. Yeh Kung-cho was elected president at the first meeting of the board of directors and was later given the official appointment by President Hsu Shih-chang.

The highest executive officer of the university is the president, who works under the direction of the board of directors or trustees, and who is to be assisted by two secretaries, T. C. Chun, a graduate of Lehigh, and H. K. Kwan, of Cornell. There are three principals in control of the colleges, assisted by three assistant principals. The principal and the assistant principal for the Peking College are: H. Y. Hu, of Pennsylvania, and P. N. Chung, of Wisconsin, respectively. Those for the Tangshan College are; C. C. Lo, of Cornell and Dr. Thomas E. Mao, also of Cornell (Doctor of Engineering), a graduate of Tangshan, and those for the Nanyang College are T. Cheng, educated in England and a naval architect, and H. H. Ling, educated in the United States of America.

The course for the new university has been adapted to the national needs, and rearranged with the object of eliminating duplication and overlapping. It was decided at a faculty meeting that the Peking College will give two courses in railway administration, namely, one regular university course of four years and one three year course. Other courses to be given at Peking include those of wireless, telegraph engineering, and telegraph and telephone engineering. The Nanyang College will give courses in mechanical engineering, divided into industrial, power, and railway branches, and in electric engineering, divided into power and lighting, telegraph and telephone and railway branches. The Tangshan College will give courses only in civil engineering, divided into railroad, structural, municipal and hydranlic.

It was decided to have a preparatory department of two years at Tangshan, and a middle school at Shanghai to prepare students to enter the university proper. Provisions have been made to give employment to the graduates of Chiao Tung Ta Hsueh. It is the intention of the Ministry of Communications to get all its technical men for the railway, postal, telegraph and navigation services from the university, and obtain as few experts from the outside as possible. This is perhaps the best way of encouraging the students. The giving of scholarships for study abroad, which is now under contemplation, will be another encouragement.

Unfavorable criticism have been made of the undertaking. Opponents of the scheme charge the promoters of it with extravagance and point out that while the government educational institutions are hard up financially the Ministry of Communications has granted a huge appropriation to establish Chiao Tung University. An analytic study of the expenses involved in the undertaking shows the charge to be groundless. There is only an annual increase of about $150,000, but the benefit therefrom to the students will be tremendous. To go more into detail, the expenses for the three colleges before their amalgamation amounted to $400,000 annually. After their amalgamation they will amount to $550,000, to be distributed among the colleges as follows: $220,000 for the Nanyang, $160,000 for the Tangshan, and $160,000 for the Peking College. In addition to this, $360,000 has been appropriated for the acquirement of the needed land, for the construction of new college buildings and for the purchase of machinery.

The first faculty meeting of Chiao Tung University was held at Peking on June 11, at which President Yeh Kung-cho remarked that the university was not a new one, formed as it was by the amalgamation of the colleges already in existence; and that as every college had its own history it was only natural to anticipate difficulties when the plan of the reorganization was to be carried out. In the transitional period, it was necessary, Mr. Yeh added, to consider the present conditions of the different colleges and at the same time to make permanent plans for the future.

To begin with, the three colleges, Mr. Yeh called to the attention of those present, were not well equipped, but before funds could be raised for the addition of new equipments, the attention of the authorities should be concentrated upon the unification of the curriculum as well as that of the rules and regulations of the various colleges forming the union so that there would be a spirit of uniformity throughout the University.

Following Mr. Yeh's brief talk, several decisions aimed at the unification of the curriculum and the school rules were made. They were: The school year of Chiao Tung University shall begin from the first of August of every year and end on the thirty-first of July of the following year. The holidays of the university shall be Sundays, national holidays, Confucius's birthday, Foundation Day, spring, summer, autumn and winter festivals, New Year vacation, winter holidays (lunar New Year) and spring vacation. The unit system shall be adopted, and the number of units required in the four years for graduation shall be from 180 to 200.

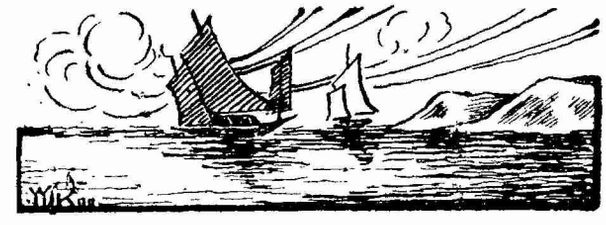
The combined number of students in the three colleges is more than one thousand, and it will be increased by 200 when they open next fall under the auspices of Chiao Tung Ta Hsueh. The Nanyang, the Peking and the Tangshan Colleges are beginning a new chapter in their histories their combined activities and united progress will be followed up by educationalists and technical men in China with untiring interest. A cursory review of their past history on the threshold of their passing into a new life forms a fitting termination of their separate existence.

The Nanyang College, which prior to its combination with the other two colleges was known as the Government Institute of Technology, was fouuded in 1897 by Sheng Kung-pao, at that time director-general of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the Imperial Chinese Telegraph, with the sanction of the Peking government. At first, it was supported by an annual grant of 100,000 taels from the company and the telegraphs. The work of organization was entrusted to Ho Mei-sun and Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The control of the institution was transferred to the Board of Commerce in 1904, which for some time had intended to make it a school of technology. In 1905 the Nanyang College was called the Imperial Polytechnical College. The civil engineering course was introduced in 1906, and the electric engineering course was added in 1908. A course in railway administration was offered for the first time in 1918. Since the revolution in 1911, the institute has been maintained by an annual fund of 88,000 taels from the Ministry of Communications. Twenty-two years have bridged the time when the classes met in a hired house at Siccawei in Shanghai and the present when the college posseses more than half a million dollars worth of property and its graduates are admitted to American universities for post-graduate work without examinations. During that period, a truly great institution of learning in Central China has been built up amidst vicissitudes.

The Tangshan College was established in July of 1905 by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was at that time superintendent of the construction of the railways inside and outside of Shanhaikwan. The desire to train Chinese railway experts prompted him to memorialize the Throne on the necessity of establishing a railway college, and his recommendation was approved. Later at the request of the Kai Ping Mining Company, a mining course was established. The college from that time on was called the Tangshan Engineering and Mining College. In December 1907 the control of it was transferred to the Board of Communications, and in 1912 its name was changed into the Tangshan Railway College. In 1913 it was renamed and called the Special Institute of Industrial Education. At the beginning, the college had an enrollment of 119 students, who came from all over the country. The number of students at the present time has increased many fold. The college's graduates are holding important positions in important cities of China. The college has been recognized as the best technical institute in this country.

The Peking College was a combination of the School for Railway Administration and the Telegraph and Post School. Both of them were organized in January of 1917, upon the dissolution of the Training Institute of the Ministry of Communications. Chen Tsu was the first president of the School for Railway Administration with Yü Jen-feng, who is now director of the Peking—Hankow Railway as dean. The teachers included men like: Hwang Tsan-hsien, former chief of the Railway Department; Kwan Ken-ling, councillor of the Ministry; C. S. Liu, vice-president of the Chinese Eastern Railway; H. Y. Hu, of the traffic department. The Telegraph and Postal School with Lu Meng-hsiung, at present director-general of the Kirin—Huining Railway as its president, likewise had important members of the Ministry as its teachers. These two schools have now been combined into the Peking College, which in turn has joined Chiao Tung University.

Peking, July 9, 1921.



Trade Relations With the Far East*

BY M. A. OUDIN

International General Electric Company

IN discussing our trade relations with the Far East, we must take into account our relations with all the countries bordering upon the Pacific. For all the lines of communication in the Pacific must be maintained in order that the course of trade may flow freely and uninterruptedly and our economic welfare be duly safeguarded. The interests we are called upon to protect are indicated by the extent of our trade with Asia and Oceania which in 1920 amounted to two and one-half billion dollars. These interests are destined to an indefinite increase and an attainment of growth second to that of no other power.

We are more immediately concerned, however, with the market for our products in the Philippines, Japan, China Siberia, a territory inhabited by over five hundred million souls. This territory includes the greatest undeveloped area of the globe with possibilities of illimitable future development.

A look at the map of the Eastern Hemisphere will show that the Philippine Islands flank a large section of the coast of China on the south and for this reason occupy a most important strategic position in the Orient. The country dominating the Philippine Islands controls the access to the Continent of Asia from the south and east, just, as Japan controls the approach to Asia on the north. The importance of this similar geographical relation to the Asiatic Continent has been duly recognized by the governments of the United States and Japan. It was so treated in the Root-Takahira Agreement of 1908, when both governments formulated the policy of coincident and like interest in the development of China and in assuring its markets for the commerce of all nations.

The Philippine Islands form the westernmost limit of United States territory. The disposition of our territorial possessions formed by the Aleutian Islands on the North, the Canal Zone on the South, the Hawaiian Islands in the center, and further on Guam and then the Philippine Islands, has created a situation in the Pacific which, whether we wish it or not, has made us a Pacific power, if not indeed an Asiatic one. Doubly, then, from considerations both of trade and security, the problems of the Pacific are peculiarly ours.

The Philippine Islands are characteristic of the undeveloped, yet richly endowed countries, of which there remain comparatively few in the world. The population of the Islands, outside that of the large cities, has been raised from a semi-savage condition to one of agricultural and industrial independence, due largely to the beneficial control by the United States. Without the support of the United States their situation and wealth would constitute a menace to their independence and to their development for the benefit of the inhabitants themselves, rather than that of other peoples.

Two of the markets of northeastern Asia, that is to say China and Japan, are among the most densely populated countries of the world. China is in the category of undeveloped countries. Japan has been modernized and is well into her period of industrialization. China is open for intensive trade and is only on the eve of industrialization. Japan is organized on commercial lines patterned largely after America and is an active and capable agent for supplying the needs of the world in addition to her own requirements.

The great European War had a profound effect upon Japan's business. The absorption of European activities and withdrawal of European competition gave Japan a chance tremendously to expand in the trade with the Continent of Asia and to extend her economic influence in China.

Nothwithstanding the deflation which began in the spring of 1920, the trade between the United States and Japan has been maintained to a degree that has found no counterpart in the trade with most of the other countries with which we are doing business. Our sales to Japan must necessarily be on a competitive basis and in competition with her own manufacturers. Japan, therefore, should not be stressed as a market for easy penetration by American business. With the growth of Japan's industrialization, her imports from America must become more and more such as she cannot take care of by her home production.

Since the Civil War our trade with China, which once held the premier position, has become relatively small but still of importance. With the world-wide depression in business, which in the case of China has been intensified by the precipitous decline in the price of silver, the position of nearly all firms doing business in that country has become temporarily unsatisfactory. The number of American firms has decreased in striking contrast with the present activities of German and English firms.

Our much weakened business requires all the help that our government can give it. American nationals are the only ones who pay an income tax to their home government. The remedy is to permit American merchants to incorporate under our Federal laws and be exempt as to taxation while engaged exclusively in trade in China.

China's greatest market is China itself. Local industries could supply many of the demands of China'a enormous population. An impetus was given to undertakings of all kinds in China by the demand made upon that country by the allied nations for war purposes. Commerical and industrial activity vastly improved the economic condition of the people, and by increasing their wealth raised their standard of living, their productivity and, in consequence, their buying power.

With the breakdown of the Russian Empire in 1917, the future of the great market of Siberia—exceeding in size European Russia itself—has been most uncertain. Following the inter-allied intervention to control the Trans-Siberian Railway facilities for the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovaks, events have virtually ended the trade with the Far East.

While the total resources of the territory east of Lake Baikal are unknown, it is a matter of knowledge that this region in which is included the Maritime Provinces, the Amur district and Kamchatka, contains the greatest latent resources the world possesses at the present time. The output of the fishing industry on the eve of the Great War was estimated to be not far behind that of the Pacific fisheries of the United States, with untouched capacity in the waters sufficient to

*An address before the Eighth National Foreign Trade Convention, Cleveland, Ohio

feed the world. The Lean Gold Fields have a mining area greater than that within the United States. The coal deposits of the northern half of Saghalien Island are said to be the largest in Eastern Asia suitable for iron smelting.

The Chinese Eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway where it crosses Manchuria is the key to this vast and rich territory. The railroad, with its terminus on the Pacific, affords access to Northern China and serves all of Siberia. The gateway leading to the hinterland is Vladivostok, Russia's only economic outlook on the Pacific.

A traditional policy of the United States has insisted upon the free navigation of rivers so that the people dwelling in the interior might have access to the sea. A railroad forming the chief artery of trade in an extensive and weak territory is a matter for similar treatment. In 1909 Secretary Knox suggested the neutralization of the Manchurian Railways. This was not agreeable to either of the two countries controlling these lines. Railway communications as they now exist in Siberia and in Northern Manchuria, however, are free from the economic obligations with which the Manchurian Railways were encumbered, and there would seem to be no reason why the American policy, which is based on equality of access to markets by all nations, should not be accepted by the principal commerical powers. Wherever there exists in an undeveloped territory a railroad controlled by the nationals of another country, the foreign trade with that country has a tendency to increase at the expense of other nations. With the best will in the world, here are often applied methods, not as a rule countenanced by the dominating control which bring about this state of affairs.

The markets of the Far East constitute the world's greatest commercial prize. If American business expects successfully to compete with other nations it must exert itself primarily in three directions. First, it must freely cooperate with native business in local enterprises; second, it must liberally invest its surplus capital in the development of industries, natural resources and public works; and finally, it must insist that American economic interests be up-held by an American diplomacy as alert and vigorous as that displayed by other governments.

In carrying out this program, Chinese business should be made a partner in investments we make in Chinese resources and enterprises for the public good; Siberian business should participate in legitimate concessions we may secure for the opening up of Russia's great wealth; and Japanese business should be asked to cooperate with us for the local manufacture of those specialties for which America is famous in Japan. Whenever such combinations have been made and ably managed, success has invariably followed. Because of the advanced state of Japan's industrialization, there has been greater participation by American business in her industries than in those of any other country of Asia.

If American business men are to withstand the increasing competition of the other commercial nations in the Far East, it is not sufficient that they should finance that trade. They must take an active part in the industrial and commercial life of the Far East. They must invest also in government loans for the economic upbuilding of the countries there.

When foreign loans help to stabilize the government of the borrowing country, as in the case of China, they particularly merit the support of the American investor. Such on opportunity may soon be offered him by the group of American and foreign bankers known as the Consortium. The Consortium is prepared to loan money to China for public works, including railroads, and for other national purposes whenever China desires such assistance. The American government in proposing the Consortium aimed to afford China the means of securing necessary financial assistance on fair terms at a time when China was pledging her public utilities and her natural resources as security for temporary loans on ruinous terms.

The Far East is essentially a battle ground on which many nations have engaged and probably will continue to engage in a hard struggle for commercial advantage. Unlike the Continent of Europe, which has been the field of economic activity between the European nations themselves, the Far East is the meeting place of the races of the East and the West.

It is not strange then, that for many years past the principal powers have directed their diplomacy to helping their nationals in the competition for special economic privileges and firmly entrenching them in the lucrative trade of the Far East, or have made use of the situations there for the purpose of safeguarding their interests elsewhere. The United States has nothing in common with the alliances, the secret agreements or the log rolling of Old World diplomacy, and is traditionally opposed to spheres of influence. For these reasons, the problems arising in the Orient have had a particular concern for us and have been especially difficult to solve.

John Hay clearly saw this. By his policy of the Open Door he averted the dismemberment of China. With prophetic vision he paved the way for future American economic expansion in the Far East. His successes were due to the fact that he applied the Golden Rule to all his diplomatic acts. American diplomacy never ranked higher than under Hay. Since Hay's day the policy of the Open Door has been in danger of becoming a phrase only.

When the serious business of making war was succeeded by the serious business of making peace, the economic interests of the allied nations were not neglected. The United States was absorbed for the most part in an endeavor to embody in the treaty the philanthropic and idealistic points for which it stood. The resulting peace was more or less like that which has followed all the wars of the past. German islands, territories, colonies and markets have been scheduled for distribution among the mandatories, i.e., the strong and successful nations, not including the United States.

An awakened interest in the solution of the many international, legal and economic problems resulting from the treaty has been taken by the United States. It has informed the principal powers that it would not be bound by the settlements made as "the right accruing to the allied and associated powers through the common victory is shared by the United States, and there would be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany now under consideration without the assent of the United States." The American note of April 4th, in which the above position is reaffirmed, is a very important document, perhaps the most important since the treaty of Versailles. Among other things, it insists upon the principle of a fair field and no favor in the world's markets. It speaks for the Open Door in all parts of the

world for the benefit of all nations, thereby extending the policy which previously had been somewhat narrowly applied to the markets of the Far East.

If American business men seek the diplomatic support of their government in order that they may be placed on an equal footing with their competitors abroad, a reciprocal obligation exists to support the foreign policies of the government necessary to make this action effective. To have our foreign policies respected by other governments, the people of the United States must support them, and the government of the United States must be aware that the people are back of it. Foreign governments are quick to recognize the force of public opinion here. Public opinion is not without its influence upon the Senate of the United States, which, if it chooses, can embarass or strengthen the State Department in its diplomatic activities.

Business men should take the lead in forming public opinion relative to our foreign affairs and in giving suitable expression to it. A few years ago there was a comparatively small number of business men interested in international questions. That number has now grown into a large body, possessing the vision and courage of pioneers and a conviction as to the need of a fixed American international policy for the maintenance of the country's commercial and financial position abroad. The slowness with which this body of opinion has gained strength will account for more than a decade of vacillating foreign policies. American business and American diplomacy until now have each been waiting upon the other.

American diplomacy to-day is conceived and conducted in a spirit of fairness to other nations, and at the same time in one of vigilant protection of our own interests. It is virile, vigorous and alert. From it will flow many benefits. Not the least of these will be improved trade relations with the Far East. This will be brought about by the gradual elimination of special economic privileges and other obstacles to a common and equal accessibility of the markets there, but, above all, by the firm establishment of a mutual good understanding and increasing friendship with the countries of the Orient.

Statistical Information Regarding Chinese Financial Conditions

Compiled BY HSU TSANG-HSUI
Editor-in-chief of *The Banker's Weekly*

Chinese Internal Loans

Kind of Loans.	Rate of Interest	Dates of Payment of Interest.	Years of Issue	Amount of Issue	Periods during which the loans remain unpaid	Issue price	Remained unpaid up to the end of 1920.
				$			$
The Patriotic Bonds	6 percent	May Nov.	1912	30,000,000	9 Years		236,790
First Year National Bonds	6 ,,	June Dec.	1912	200,000,000	35 Years	92 percent	121,680,570
Eight Percent Military supply Loan not yet paid	8 ,,	Feb. Aug	1912	100,000,000	6 Years		3,367,640
Third Year National Bonds	6 ,,	June Dec	1914	24,000,000	12 Years	94 ,,	16,670,065
Fourth Year National Bonds	6 ,,	Apr. Oct.	1915	24,000,000	8 Years	90 ,,	7,815,910
Fifth Year National Bonds	6 ,,	Mar. Sept.	1916	20,000,000	4 Years	95 ,,	16,770,515
Seventh Year Long Term Bonds	6 ,,	June Dec.	1918	45,000,000	30 Years		45,000,000
Seventh Year Short Term Loans	6 ,,	June Dec.	1918	48,000,000	5 Years		24,000,000
Eighth Year National Bonds	7 ,,	Feb. Aug.	1919	40,000,000	5 Years	93 ,,	19 692,315
Ninth Year National Bonds	6 ,,	Mar Sept.	1920	60,000,000	6 Years		60,000,000
Railway Car Loan	8 ,,	June Dec.	1921	6,000,000	3 Years	95 ,,	
Famine Relief Loan	7 ,,	May Nov	1921	4,000,000	2 Years	90 ,,	
Total				601,000,000			315,233,805

Annual Prices of Chinese Dollars (Shanghai)

Months	1917 High	1917 Low	1918 High	1918 Low	1919 High	1919 Low	1920 High	1920 Low	1921 High	1921 Low
January			0.7225	0.71675	0.724375	0.719	0.739	0 73025	0.71775	0.713625
February			0.71975	0.717	0.72125	0.719	0.74	0.72975	0.7195	0 7135
March			0.727875	0.71825	0.724625	0.720-5	0.73875	0 7305	0.724125	0.719125
April			0.7295	0 724875	0 734	0.722625	0.74275	0.73475	0.7255	0.723
May			0 734625	0.7285	0.742	0.733	0.7395	0.728375	0.725875	0 723
June	0.735	0.719	0.7325	0.724	0 75	0.740625	0.738375	0.726625		
July	0.728875	0.719	0.72725	0.719	0.753	0.735	0.746	0.72-15		
August	0 7245	0.7205	0 7315	0.721	0 735	0 7275	0.729	0.725625		
September	0.7245	0.72	0.73775	0.729	0.-4	0.728375	0 73175	0.72325		
October	0.727125	0.720125	0.7444	0.7345	0.746	0.73925	0.7245	0.72		
November	0.74	0.72375	0.7375	0.-23	0.768	0.7455	0.72525	0.72025		
December	0.7315	0 72125	0.72825	0 72	0 749	0.729	0 7205	0.71475		

Annual State Native Bank Rate of Interest (Shanghai)

Months	1917 High	1917 Low	1918 High	1918 Low	1919 High	1919 Low	1920 High	1920 Low	1921 High	1921 Low
January	0.2	0.03	0.32	0.02	0.7	0.02	0.7	0.01	0 43	0.03
February	0.07	0.02	0.02		0.07	0 02	0.3	0	0.3	0
March	0.07	0 02	0 1	0 02	0 16	0.03	0 42	0 02	0.07	0.02
April	0.17	0.04	0 12	0.02	0 1	0.02	0.34	0 05	0 06	0 02
May	0.35	0 04	0.08	0 02	0.24	0.04	0.33	0.11	0 6	0 2
June	0 55	0.02	0.13	0.03	0.65	0 04	0.24	0		
July	0.68	0.03	0.28	0.03	0 68	0 02	0 25	0.03		
August	0.45	0.03	0.3	0.05	0 7	0.1	0 35	0 06		
September	0.6	0.13	0 68	0.16	0 7	0.11	0 5	0.21		
October	0.5	0.13	0 7	0.18	0.7	0 07	0 6	0.16		
November	0.5	0.11	0 7	0 1	0 7	0.19	0 58	0.17		
December	0.5	0.03	0.7	0 1	0 7	0 12	0.38	0.16		

Annual Amount of Shanghai Stocks

1917

Months	Dollars		Taels		Bar Silver	
	Most	Least	Most	Least	Most	Least
January	1922	1643	1854	1745	1517	854
February	1896	1812	2150	1635	862	261
March	1874	1680	2390	2315	466	135
April	1819	1746	2396	2294	86	34
May	2209	1605	2573	2391	136	34
June	1699	1520	2350	1920	924	234
July	1782	1756	1989	1789	1399	610
August	1646	1567	1994	1721	2825	282
September	1701	1587	2029	1907	2437	429
October	1795	1469	2337	2086	1081	606
November	1490	1236	2337	2137	606	333
December	1389	1340	2288	2114	946	357

1918

Months	Dollars		Taels		Bar Silver	
	Most	Least	Most	Least	Most	Least
January	1326	1267	2574	2231	1595	357
February	1654	1273	2821	2685	1143	440
March	1841	1776	2837	2819	440	6
April	1971	1807	2989	2898	1052	757
May	2410	2058	2790	2635	2747	715
June	1750	1394	2560	2358	1406	848
July	1662	1548	2322	2282	664	304
August	1587	1472	2303	2233	1633	2
September	1427	1268	2351	2234	2243	345
October	1372	1133	2421	2248	2114	56
November	1174	1064	2059	1798	9	4
December	1296	1230	1964	1804	4	4

1919

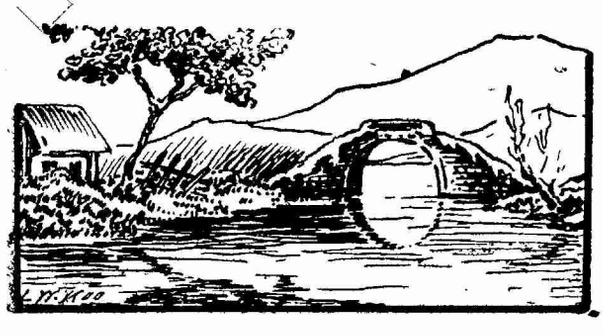
Months	Dollars		Taels		Bar Silver	
	Most	Least	Most	Least	Most	Least
January	1370	1312	2262	1907	169	4
February	1744	1619	2745	2515	17	14
March	2119	1831	2845	2764	13	14
April	2375	2203	2888	2539	122	13
May	2395	1136	2850	2406	118	13
June	1318	1142	2405	2110	1171	166
July	1288	1199	1904	1485	4737	153
August	1299	1133	1790	1560	2891	1565
September	1240	1375	1772	1644	5900	221
October	1347	1283	1994	1848	2565	9
November	1327	1012	1801	1544	3484	1687
December	1317	1276	1793	1444	4365	179

1920

Months	Dollars		Taels		Bar Silver	
	Most	Least	Most	Least	Most	Least
January	1268	1223	2411	1810	3936	52
February	2172	1297	2798	2558	7948	2821
March	2825	2172	3891	3117	4800	2215
April	3155	2328	3900	3792	2649	1585
May	3266	2328	3715	3627	6109	1940
June	1964	1643	3606	3336	1829	976
July	2151	1999	3230	3105	2284	1279
August	2506	2209	3137	2989	1430	908
September	2732	2538	3134	2797	2011	...
October	3039	2839	3225	3064	1574	614
November	2962	2860	3298	3232	974	228
December	3249	2932	3348	3192	2670	706

1921

Months	Dollars		Taels		Bar Silver	
	Most	Least	Most	Least	Most	Least
January	3495	3290	3940	3418	3120	189
February	3904	3807	4161	4145	908	903
March	3859	3793	4169	4152	547	...
April	3816	3736	4147	4061	133	...
May	3819	3006	3994	3828	...	...



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Who's Who in China

General Tsai Cheng-hsun, Minister of War
(蔡成勳字祐丞)

General Tsai Cheng-hsun is a native of Tientsin, Chihli, and is a graduate of the Peiyang Military Academy. After his graduation, he was appointed a deputy to the Metropolitan Banner Troops. Concurrently he acted as teacher of the military school attached to the troops and after a few years was

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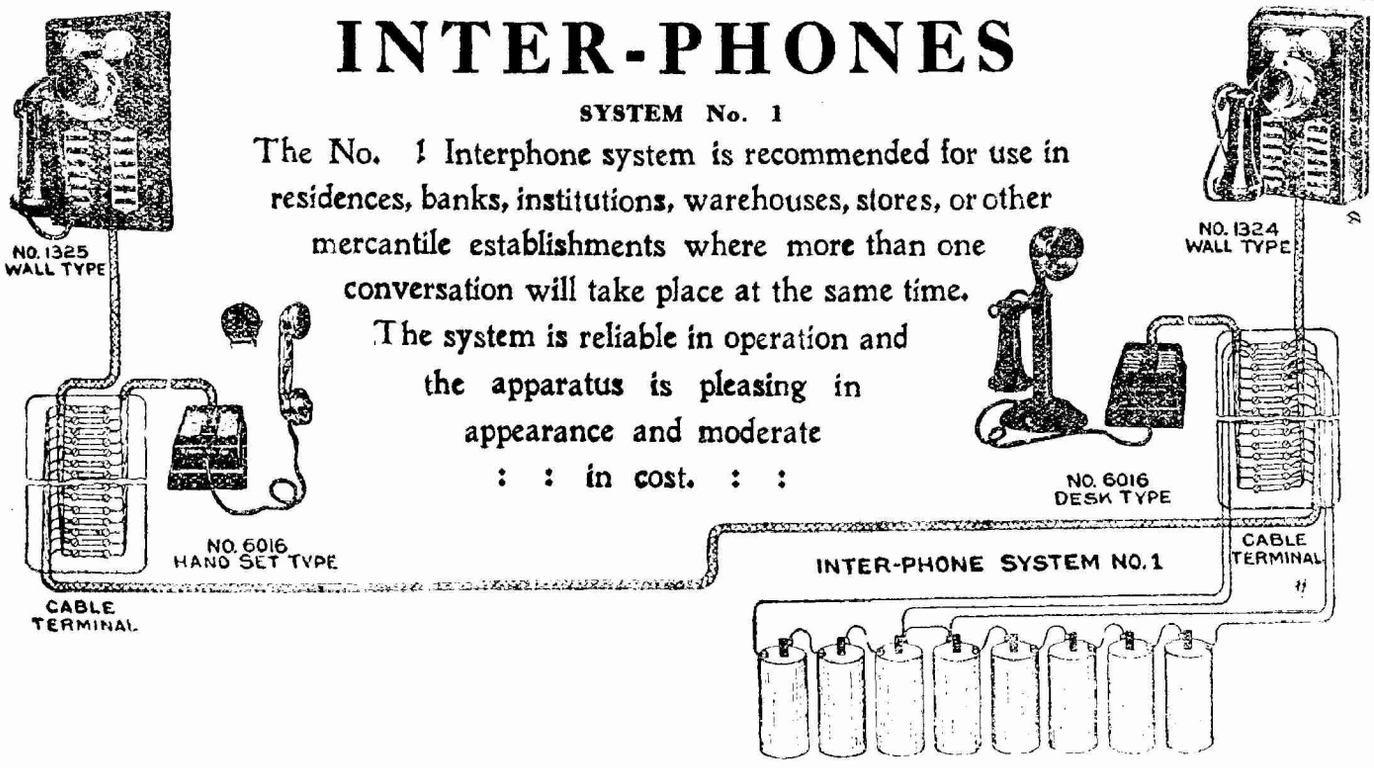

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promoted to be assistant staff officer of the Metropolitan Luchun (regular troops) in Peking.

Later he became proctor of the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Luchun and staff officer of the First Divis on. Then he was appointed Assistant Commander of the Luchun stationed in the vicinity of Peking, and afterwards became staff officer of the Training Headquarters.

Later he was further promoted to be Commander of the Forty-first Brigade in the Province of Chekiang and given the brevet rank of Lieutenant-General. At the same time he was appointed councillor to the office of Commander-in-Chief of Troops for the whole of the country.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, General Tsai Cheng-hsun was transferred back to Peking to be officer of the Bodyguard of the President's Office. He was given the substantial rank of Lieutenant-General, and was Military Councillor to the Troops stationed at Charhar.

From that time onward, his promotion became more rapid. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to be Commander of the First Brigade of Infantry of the First Division. Later he became Commander of the First Division. His rank was now that of Major General.

In August of 1917 he was appointed to be Lieutenant-General of Suiyuan with the brevet rank of General. After staying there for some time he was made Military Governor of Kansu. On May 14, 1921, he was appointed Minister of War, and has transferred his troops from Kalgan to Peking to accord protection to the government.

Guessing America

BY J. O. P. BLAND

From the National Review

There was a time, many years ago, when, as a casual student of manners and customs in the United States, I was content to find in the sphere of economics an explanation for most of the facts and phenomena peculiar to the social and political conditions of 'God's own country.' In particular it seemed to me that the unchallenged supremacy of woman, her privileged position in the social scheme and the malleable meekness (I speak collectively) displayed by mere man in her august presence, must be a direct result and legacy of the days in which, *rarae nantes in gurgite vasto*, women dominated their environment simply because of their limited numbers and man's keen competition for their favour. With the eye of speculation I saw the average American man, especially in the Western States, a direct, though somewhat perplexed, descendant of Bret Harte's compulsory celibates, of those big-fisted, big-hearted prospectors, who slew and were slain so cheerfully for the sake of the angel child, and whose picturesque idealism insisted upon placing every woman upon a marble pedestal, either of goodness or of greatness, and keeping her there. In those days it seemed only natural and reasonable to assume that the curious difference between the attitude which the Nordic race has adopted towards womankind in North

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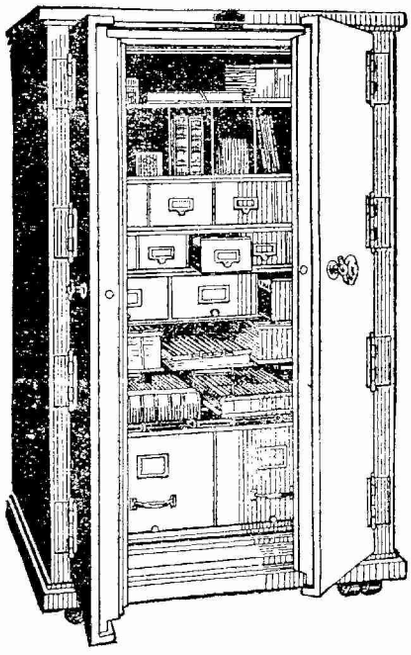

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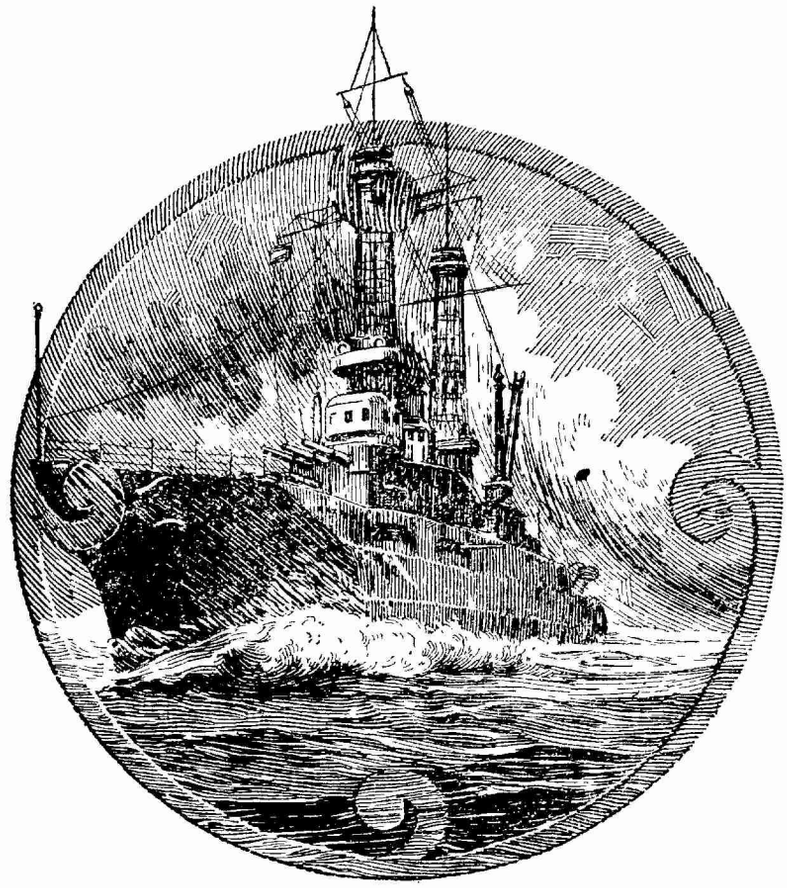
America and that which it displays in its European habitats was only a natural and temporary result of the law of supply and demand. Observation of the human comedy in many parts of the world had led me to the conclusion that, where either sex finds itself greatly in demand, it is likely to put a fancy value on itself and to maintain it as long as possible. In Paraguay, for example, where there are seven women to one man, the fair sex neither expects nor receives the same docile deference which woman exacts in Tibet, where the numerical proportions are reversed. And these things being so, I was content, at least until recently, to regard the peculiar ascendancy of woman in the United States, and many of the social and political consequences of that ascendancy, as due to the fact that, for several generations, she had enjoyed the prestige and cumulative benefits of a small supply and a keen demand.

But acceptance of this solution of the matter involves the inference that, aa the country has rapidly filled up and something nearer to equality has been attained in the respective numbers of the sexes, one might expect to observe some indication of a swing of the pendulum; we might expect, shall we say, a less insistent feminism in the social, political and humanitarian activities so conspicuously manifested in America; a gradual modification of the atmosphere of vague sentimentality in which logic can hardly breathe. But no one who has visited and studied the cities of men in the States during the reign of President Wilson, or who has followed, even from afar, the makings of the Prohibition Law and other recent manifestations of moral uplift, is likely to deny that the hand that rocks the cradle rocks everything else in sight. It certainly makes itself felt more masterfully to-day than ever before, as a guiding force in all the social activities of the nation and in the counsels of its lawgivers and alleged rulers. The female of the species is not only much more lovely than the male, but she is more eager and alert, her range of vision and activities more commanding: there is more speculation in her eye, a swifter resolution in her voice; her pride of place, far from being challenged has been by common consent exalted; and it would seem that, having now made up her mind to claim and exercise the vote, the world, within the limits of her ambition, is hers to rule. To seek an explanation of this supremacy in the realm of economics is no longer possible; we must look elsewhere.

Last year I had occasion to revisit the United States and to observe some of the latest changes brought about by the country's stupendous growth, and also by the reactions of the Great War. From San Francisco to New York, as an earnest student of sociology, I walked and talked with all sorts and conditions of men saw every kind of public entertainment and read newspapers of every creed and colour. Ten years had elapsed since my last visit, when, as a lecturer at Lowell Institute and other centers of intellectual activity I had timidly observed the might, majesty and dominion of woman, as compared with man, in the realms of art, literature, music and the higher culture. I had seen professors, whose names are household words throughout the seven seas, kings of commerce and captains of industry, subside into silence and insignificance in the presence of their wives, sisters and mothers-in-law. I



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had noted that the most conspicuous actitivies of statesmen philanthropists and men accounted wise in their own generation were dominated and controlled at every point of their emergence into public life by an obviously feminine conception of morality and utility. I had often wondered at the way in which many men, authoritative by nature and by virtue of achievement, would, in their home circle, instinctively divest themselves, so to speak, of the attributes of a self-governing State, and, obliterating their individuality, sink quietly into the background of their vivacious and highly cultured females. I had wondered the more because, although this feature of American life affords much food for cogitation to those concerned (*vide* that sensitive barometer, the comic press), it is one concerning which American men, as a rule, are curiously reticent. In the seclusion of the smoke-room they may generalize on its broader aspects (such as the effect of woman suffrage on State legislation), but you seldom hear a frank or philosophical discussion of woman's place in the social and domestic sphere. 'Talk not of halters,' said Sancho Panza, 'in the house of the hanged.' The prescribed and accepted conception of male chivalry would seem to involve tacit acceptance of an essentially feminine code of manners and morals; of art, literature and politics, saturated with somewhat sloppy sentimentalism; and of a shamefaced, puritanical suppression or evasion of the realities in regard to the relations of the sexes. In compliance with this feminine code, man has been taught to walk delicately and at a respectful distance behind the superior being of his own creation, to conform to artificial, and sometimes impossible, canons and conventions, and cheerfully to accept a social status based on the admission of cultural inferiority.

Few will deny, I think, that for social purposes, intellectual and artistic culture is an honest exclusive feminine monopoly in the United States, or that the peculiar manifestations of vague idealism and uplift, which we have come to associate with American political pronouncements, derive their inspiration from that culture. Even before the war, before the American woman had descended into the political arena, nobody whose business or pleasure took him amongst the educated classes could fail to be impressed by the fact that, while conversation amongst men was generally confined to business, politics and sport, woman's range habitually included all things in heaven and earth, and left her seeking for new worlds to conquer. In her zeal for culture she was like a brilliant hummingbird, hovering and darting about the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; she had developed the lecture habit to an extent which threatened to defeat its object. Compared to her, man was even as a mole mated to a squirrel; the Press reflected not only her multitudinous activities but their bewildering effect upon society. Man, as depicted in current literature served merely as a foil for her scintillant brilliance; he was honest, eternally hard-working, splendidly loyal, a very Galahad, but undeniably dull. Broadly speaking, it was only as a member of the criminal classes that he could ever hope to emerge with an individuality undisturbed by the voice of Egeria in the background. Moreover, this social and intellectual ascendancy of woman was widely reflected in a professed code of public and private morals, underlying which is the assumption that human nature in "God's own country"

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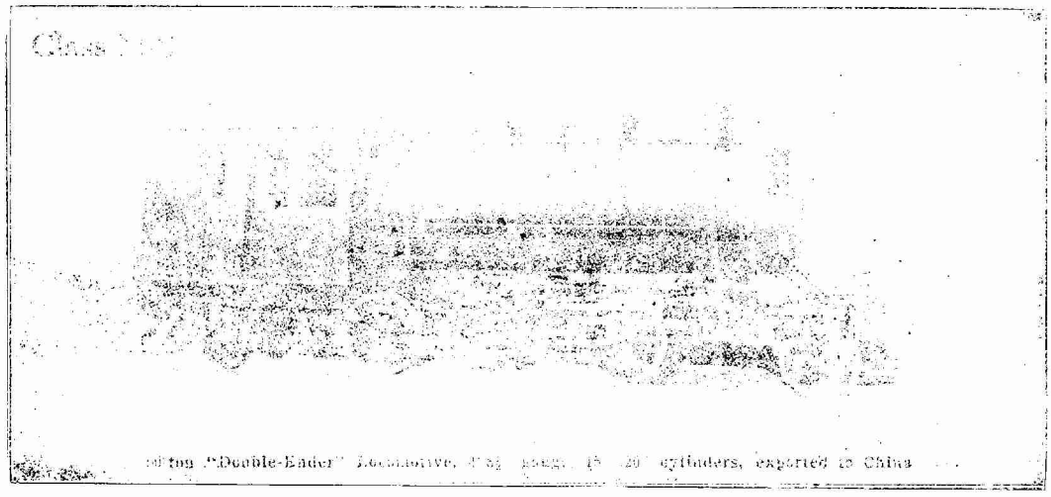

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is very different from that which still exists in other and less fortunate lands.

Travelling in the States last year, I had time and occasion to ponder over these things, to note many recent developments of their peculiar manifestations and to contrast the prevailing optimism of idealism in high places with the raw facts of life real. Prohibition, with all its violent actions and reactions, was only one of these. Very curious were some of the results of the vigilance exercised, under accepted conventions of sexual purity, over the private lives of freeborn citizens, a phenomenon the more remarkable because of the grim realities of the underworld in cities like New York, Chicago or San Francisco.

To cite a few instances which came under my notice. At a hotel in Chicago a man and his wife were compelled to leave in the middle of the night on the evidence of a Vigilance Society sleuth, who had overheard the husband address the lady as "sweetheart." His unromantic opinion of the conjugal relationship on this occasion cost the hotel $9,000. In another case which occurred at about the same time in one of the most fashionable hotels in New York, a clergyman, with his wife, mother-in-law and three children, was summarily ejected at 2 a.m. because of a similar blunder on the part of the detectives. Between the Charybdis of unremunerative respectability and the Scylla of scandal, hotel-keepers have a difficult course to steer; the fact was demonstrated by their uniting in New York last year in an offensive and defensive resolution, whereby the hospitality of their premises was virtuously denied to female vampires, adventuresses and persons seeking divorce. Then there was the famous Cammetti case, in which an individual escapading by motorcar in company with a woman from one State to another was prosecuted and convicted under the law originally framed to check the White Slave traffic which prohibits the 'transporting of a woman for immoral purposes.' As a direct result of this case, a regular business of espionage and blackmailing has developed at many fashionable resorts. It may safely be said, I think, that the autocratic activities of the 'unco guid' have produced, like Prohibition, an elaborate machinery of subterranean subterfuges and evasions, subversive on the whole of public morality. The New England conscience and the ascetic soul of spinsterhood may derive satisfaction from these activities, but from the national point of view their consequences are often as harmful as they are unpleasant. And this must be so, as long as the inspiration behind them is one-sidedly feminist.

The thing is inevitable. Every function of public life must be more and more impressed with the characteristic feature of the feminine, as distinct from the masculine mind, so long as the expression of the ideal energies—art, education and religion—and their manifestations in the public consciousness continue to be controlled by women for women. As Munsterberg put it, in his solemn German way, "The result is an effemination of the higher culture, which is antagonistic to the development of a really representative national civilization, and which is not less unsound and one-sided than the opposite extreme of certain Oriental nations, where the whole culture is man's work and the woman a slave in a harem."

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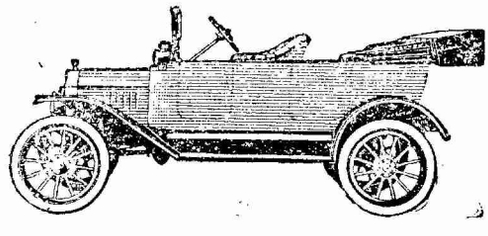

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Of many significant manifestations of this anomalous state of affairs, one which impressed itself most forcibly upon my own observation was the fact that, while the exponents and guardians of morality exhort the youth of the nation, in public and in private, to "lead a clean vigorous life and not to worry about sex matters," there is no country in the world in which the idea of sex is more persistently and prominently brought before that youth in the Press, in current literature, at the theatre and, above all, in the slushy sentimentalism of the cinema. In many railway trains of the Eastern States I saw notices posted in conspicuous places proclaiming "War declared by the Government against venereal disease," in which young men were urged to "forget" the strongest of nature's elemental instincts; but in those same trains nearly every newspaper and magazine with which the young man beguiled the passing hour was of a nature to stimulate the sexual instinct and to stir the imagination of St. Anthony himself. From the advertisements to the police and divorce news, these publications which, with the cinema, provide the spiritual food of the masses reflect an artificial standard of manners and morals which has obviously no relation to actualities: on the one hand, they do everything to emphasize sex matters; on the other, they utter the shibboleths of a social code which professes to ignore them.

On a certain Sunday afternoon last March I found myself one of a crowd of transients in the lounge of the La Salle Hotel at Chicago, watching the human comedy and endeavouring to extract from the monster editions of the local Press some clue to the *Zeitgeist* underlying these phenomena. For an observer, mine was a coign of vantage, for half the inhabitants of the city seemed to have urgent business or pleasure appointments at the spot, and the tide of life flowed past me, with much strange flotsam and jetsam. But it was the Sunday papers rather than the passing players of the eternal comedy which, during these hours of desultory meditation, first suggested a possible solution of the riddle that I found so puzzling. I offer it here tentatively, in all humility and benevolence, for what it may be worth.

The first paper which I opened was one of the many illustrated sections of the *Herald and Examiner*. Kind reader, please note that I had just come from Boston, that my mind was still tingling with the contagious idealism, and my eyes still dazzled with the visions, of Egeria's headquarters, and that I was therefore somewhat unprepared for the sudden shock of these Sunday papers. On the outside page of this section was a picture purporting to illustrate an article by Elinor Glyn, entitled "My Secrets of Love." *Passons outre*. Then there was an article on "prenatal influences" under the heading "Can a Baby be 'Marked' by its Mother's Fright?" followed by a two-page discussion of the burning question "How Amanda C. Thomas, chorus girl, twice married and twice divorced, won the affections of the old millionaire, President Shonts." Then came a "real life domestic triangle tragedy," suitably illustrated, headed "Did Grace La Rue 'Vamp' Mrs. Hale Hamilton's Husband?" And on the back page was a soap advertisement, with a large coloured picture entitled "The Skin You Love to Touch," and telling people how to grow it.

Then came the editorial section, dealing with "Society, Fashions, Books and Art." On its first page was an article entitled "Ruskin, Love and Women,"

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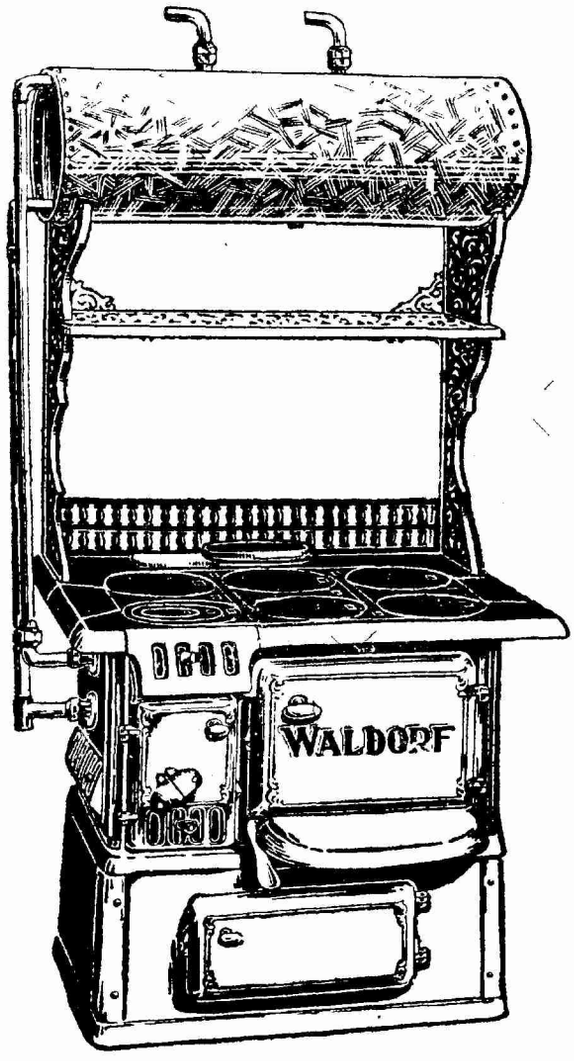

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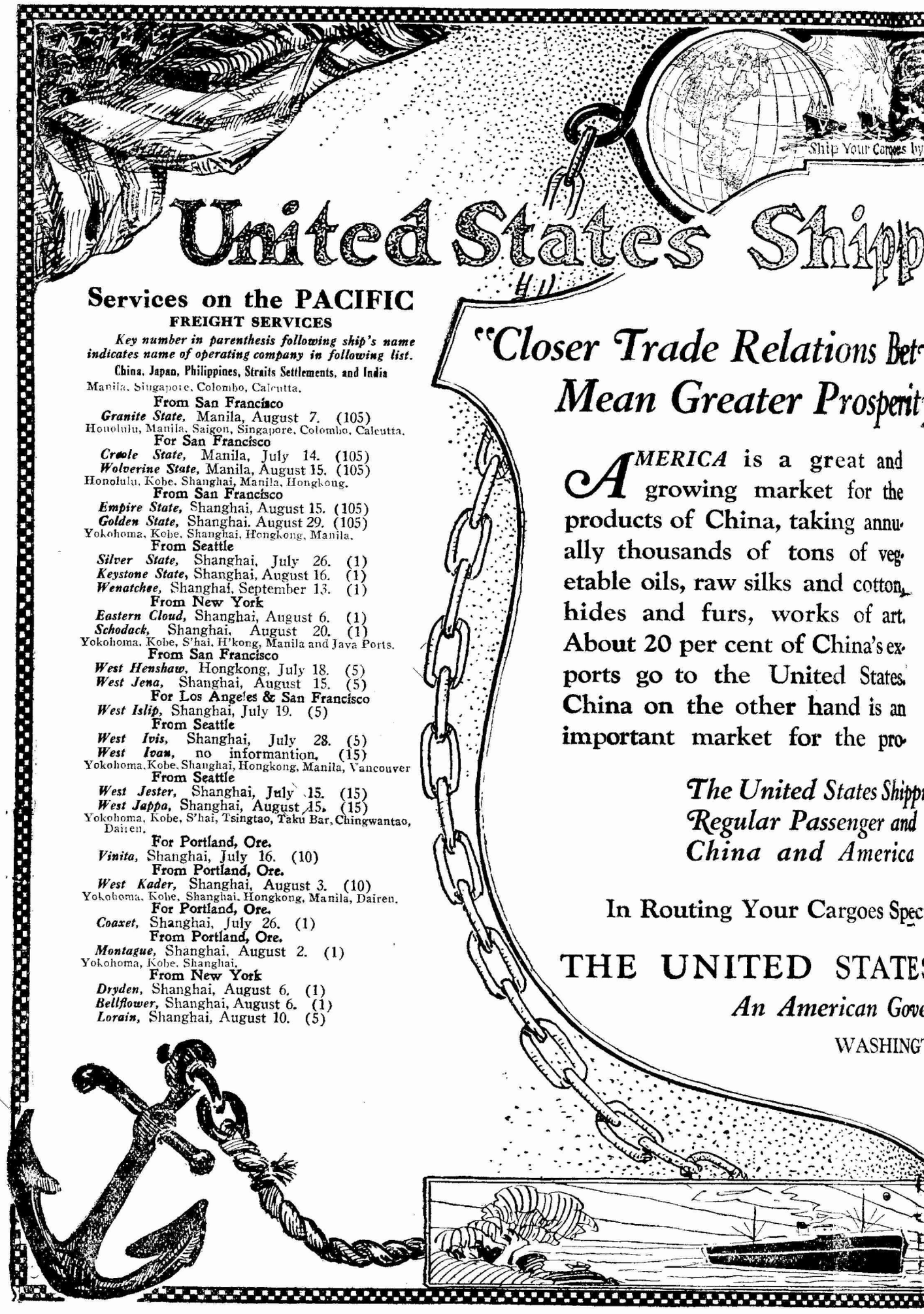
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Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)

Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

From San Francisco

Empire State, Shanghai, August 15. (105)

Golden State, Shanghai, August 29. (105)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, July 26. (1)

Keystone State, Shanghai, August 16. (1)

Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

From New York

Eastern Cloud, Shanghai, August 6. (1)

Schodack, Shanghai, August 20. (1)

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West Jena, Shanghai, August 15. (5)

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For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, August 15. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, August 29. (105)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, July 26. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, August 16. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila. Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco.

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (10 5)

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(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohoma, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
1B Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohoma, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

17-359

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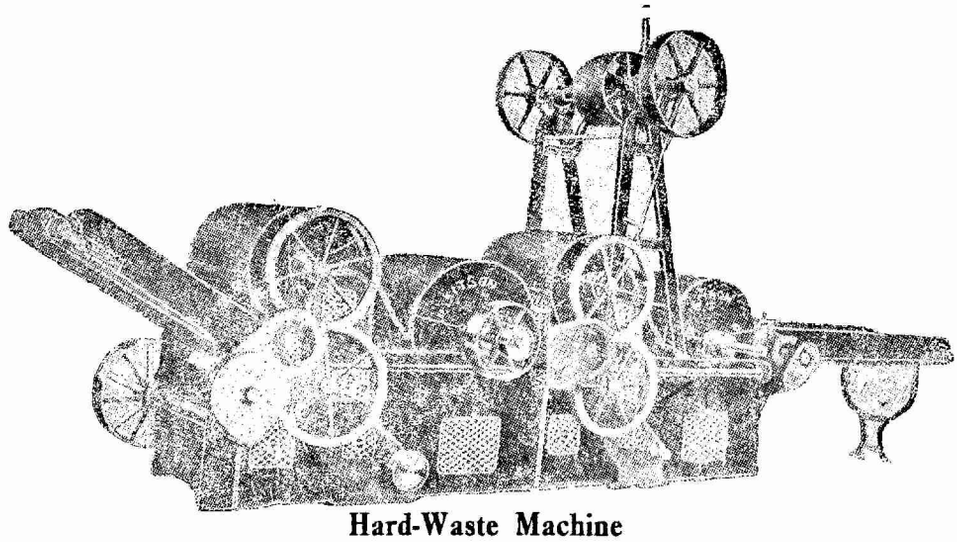

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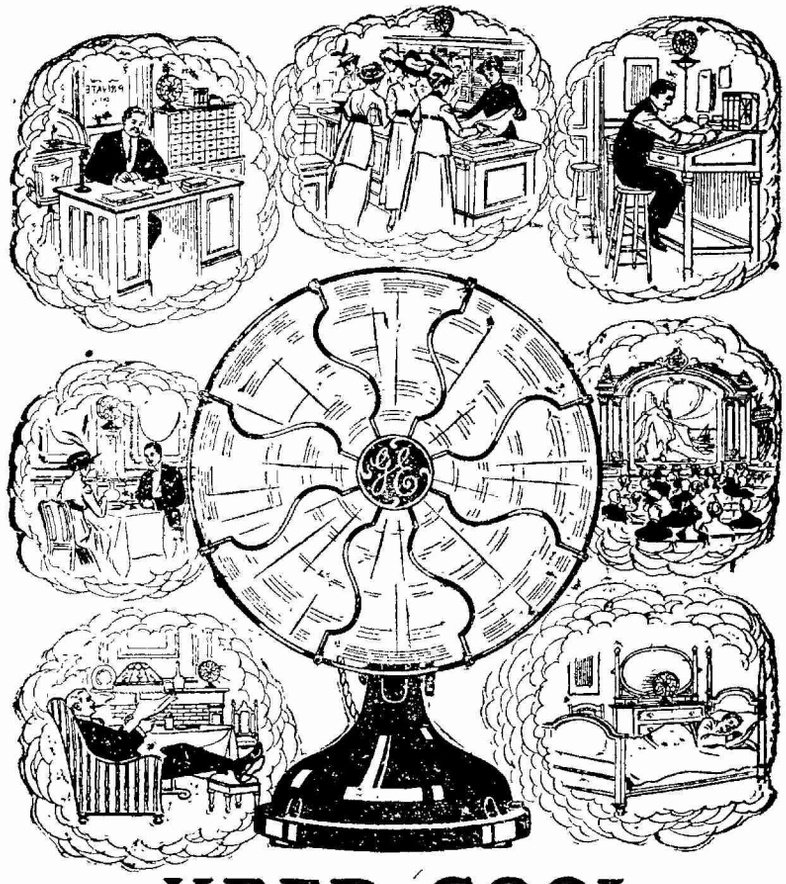
with a picture "by the brilliant artist, Nell Brinkley, illustrating one kind of American boy-and-girl affection. It is the the best kind, probably, the young man considering himself utterly unworthy of the Being of Light and Beauty so far above him." The lady in the picture was arrayed in what looked like a tight-fitting ballgown, neat white-satin shoes, a large halo, two full-sized wings and a seraphic expression. She stood on a pedestal, before which the young man worshipped with bowed head. Concerning which the Editor, *more suo*, observes: "Ruskin's attitude towards women will attract the attention of young Americans, thanks to Miss Brinkley's picture. It represents the idea of respectful affection. Observe the young man's humble attitude."

Need I go on? I think not. I waded through several of these Sunday papers, all of which seemed to exhale the same unwholesome atmosphere. But in the end I chanced upon a pictorial advertisement which seemed to me extraordinarily significant for the sociologist. It represented a conjugal fireside *tete-a-tete*, Monsieur smoking and Madame at her needlework. The young husband is just stretching out his hand to the cigar-box by his side, when his wife stops him saying, "Not to-night, dear. Take XYZ's chewing-gum. It purifies the evening kiss."

I think it was at this point, somewhat dazed but still feebly seeking some natural explanation of all these signs and portents, that there come to my recollection the wise words of the philosopher who said, "What you put into the school you get out of the State." Whereupon, amidst the murky darkness of these perplexities, there flashed a gleam of light. Of a sudden I remember-

' own country," the primary schools have for many years been entirely in the hands of women teachers, and that in the high schools they constitute an overwhelming majority. Then, in my mind's eye, I saw the male youth of the United States being led in the way it should go, from childhood to the very portals of manhood, by women, and most of these unmarried. And in that vision I found a possible explanation of the artificial development of woman's intellectual and social superiority over man in the land of the brave and the free. Herein, it seems to me, lies the only rational interpretation of the fact that the idea of woman has come to be instinctively, unconsciously associated in the mind of the American man with the idea or superior wisdom and incontestable authority.

Humboldt was right, no doubt; and the Jesuits also are wise, who say, "Give us the child's mind to train during its formative period and we care not what you do with him afterwards; he is ours." And so, if the the young American idea, during the whole period of its receptive development, is taught to shoot by and for women; if all its earliest, and keenest impressions are dominated by the gentle but very firm figure of Her who Must be Obeyed; it is matter for wonder if the resultant Man continues all his days to walk humbly before one whom he has learnt to reverence and to fear? Is it strange if, for the sake of her white spinster soul, he chivalrously assumes virtues to which his real Adam can lay no valid claim? Is it any wonder if he consents, and even expects, to be treated as a child (naughty or good, as the case may be), to be patronized and supervised in all his goings out and comings in, to be admonished and chastened through life, keeping a



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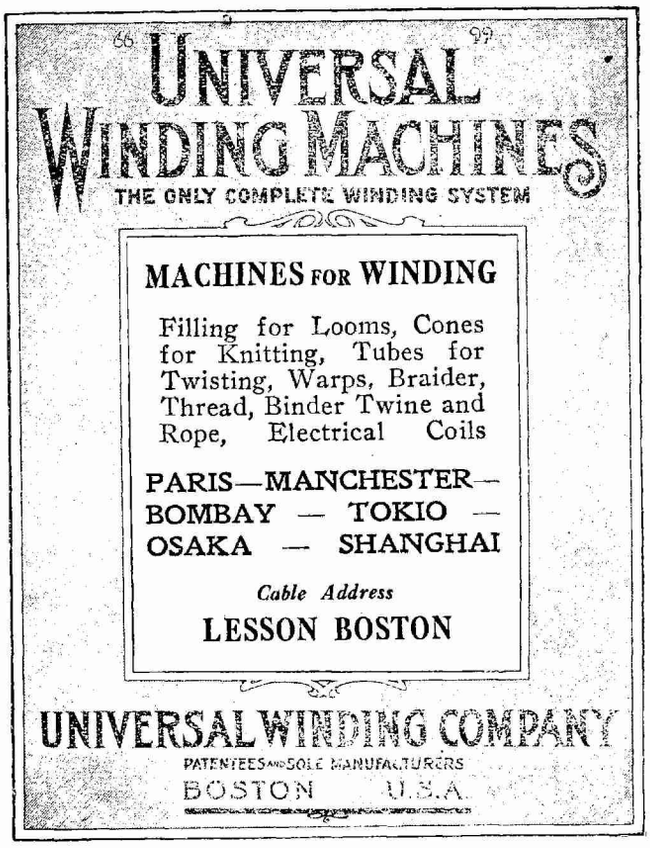

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17-362

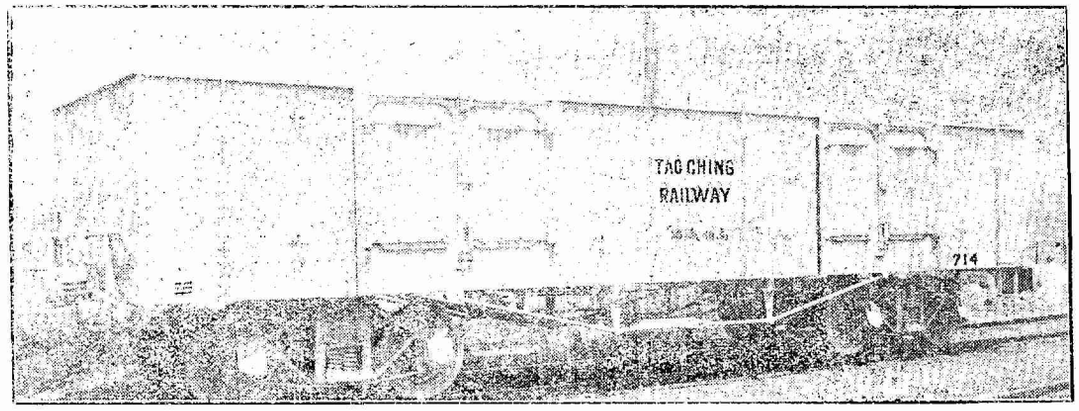
wistful eye all the while on the back-door fence and the trail to the woods, where no squaw rules the wigwam? If the hand that rocks the cradle does all that they say, is it not equally certain that the hand that spanks the child (be it a spank of the body or the soul) will appeal to the Man's imagination to the end of his days? Will he not walk, so to speak, continually under the shadow and menace of that spank? And if the hand of the spanker be a spinster hand, will it not impress upon the young idea, and the Man who grows out of it, much of the spinster's moral and physical nervousness—her sentimentality and sensitive avoidance of realities?

In the light thus vouchsafed, I seem to descry behind many of the facts and phenomena peculiar to American civilization the shadow of the "schoolmarm," quietly but firmly imposing her individuality and her authority upon the mind of the nation, a benign and intelligent being, no doubt, but, as an educative influence, suffering from the obvious limitations and defects of her feminity. I see her form looming large behind the historic figures of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson at Versailles; I hear her accents in the Fourteen Points. I detect her feverish inspiration in that national disposition or disorder which Bairnsfather's "Old Bill" has defined as a "rush of ritchiousness to the head." I see her shadow as that of a godmother, authoritative but irresponsible, at the christening of the League of Nations; I see her (chewing gum) in the Anti-Saloon League and the counsel chambers of Prohibition. I discern her clearly behind all the political panaceas and moral crusades to which America has given a local habitation and a name. Very vigilant she looms behind the activities of Purity Leagues a gigantic Mrs. Grundy. I detect distinct echoes of her admonitory tones in the winged words of statesmen and philanthropists, in the pious platitudes of Mr. Bryan, yes, even in the boisterous bellows of Borah. I seem to catch a glimpse of her pale but determined expression in the features of the Statue of Liberty.

But there is another side to the picture. I discern the same shadow, only more furtive and insidious, behind many of the less reputable aspects of life in the world's greatest Democracy; I conceive it to be responsible for the prevalent acceptance of unwholesome reticences and suppressions, for the decorous draping of piano legs and the wholesale whitening of sepulchres. In the popular worship of the Tiger of Tammany and in the meretricious glare of the Great White Way, in the realities of life as it is lived in New York, Chicago and other great cities; in the sharp contrasts clearly discernible between the profession and performance of the current code of public morality, I perceive evidence of instinctive reactions against the excessive assertion of her authority.

No doubt I shall be told, and possibly with some warmth, that all this is pure moonshine and mirage; that the premises of my argument are false and its conclusions foolish; that there is no undue influence of feminism in "God's own country," or alternatively, that it is purely beneficent. I am no dogmatist. There may be flaws, of course, in the theory which I have ventured to suggest in order to account for those peculiar characteristics that, say what you will, differentiate men and affairs in America from their counterparts in other civilized countries. Nevertheless, as a theory it is fundamentally scientific, and it seems on the face of it to square with the facts.

CARS



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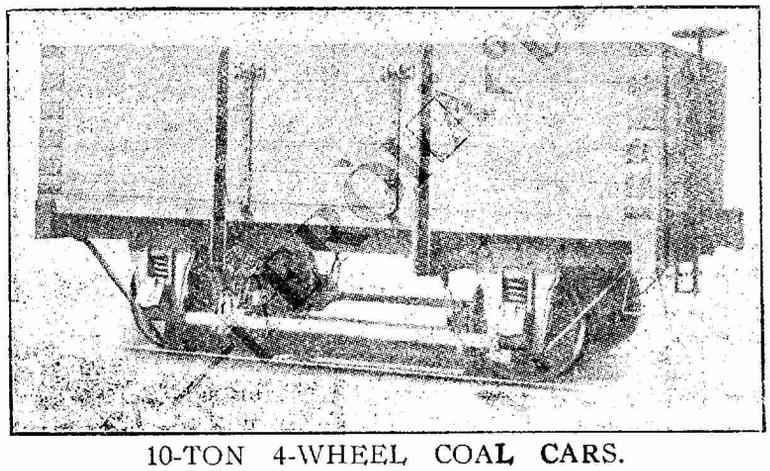

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Bank Notes of Banque Industrielle To be Redeemed at Par

A notice has been issued by the Chinese Banking Group to the effect that as from July 13, the notes issued by the suspended Banque Industrielle de Chine will be redemmed at par value in Peking. The redemption of such notes at Hankow will begin from July 11. The Shanghai Bankers Association also announce that the notes issued by the suspended bank, which are in circulation at Shanghai, will be redeemed at par on a day to be announced.

Men and Events

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll P. Lunt, at the Victoria Nursing Home, on July 8, Shanghai.

A daughter, Elizabeth Louise, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Loehr, on Sunday, July 10, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai.

F. LeMotte Belin, formerly connected with the American Legation at Peking, is now connected with the American Embassy in Paris, France.

Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney at Shanghai, after several weeks spent on official business in Washington, D. C. plans to depart the latter part of July for China.

James L. Gardner has been appointed Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China, in succession to the late Neville Craig, according to an announcement made recently.

Frederick Simpich, several years ago connected with the American Consulate in Shanghai, is now located in the State Department in Washington and has charge of the commercial economics division.

N. A. Thompson of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, left for Peiteihao on a three weeks vacation, Tuesday, July 12, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson will remain in Peiteihao for the summer with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pyke.

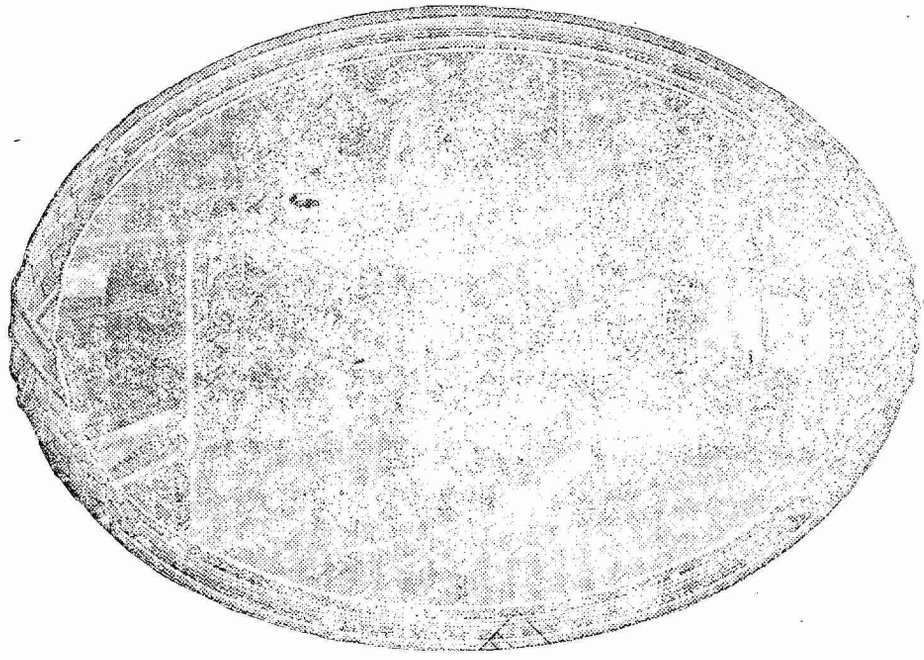
Roy Anderson of Peking, who has been in America for several weeks on business, part of which he spent in Washington, returned to China on the *Empress of Asia*, July 8. Mr. Anderson is accompanied on his return trip by Miss Louise Jones, his cousin from Atlanta, Ga. Miss Jones will make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson in Peking.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is expected to arrive in Shanghai enroute to Peking on the next trip of the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, to be present at the opening ceremonies of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking, according to word received here. Accompanying Mr. Rockefeller is Dr. Welch of Johns Hopkin University and the Rockefeller Institute.

The firm of Fessenden and Holcomb, and Ross and Lawrence announce the opening of an office in the American Express building, Tientsin. Arrangements have been made with Lin Hsin-kwei, Attorney-at-Law, to act as correspondent of the associated firms at Peking, while they will act in the same capacity for Mr. Lin at Tientsin.

RAINBOW

FRICTION SURFACE BELTING



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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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17-366

William A. Chapman was formally inducted into the office of Clerk of the United States Court for China on Friday morning, July 8, by Judge C. S. Lobingier. The ceremony was attended by the committees of the Far Eastern American Bar Association, American Chamber of Commerce of China, and the American Association of China.

John Jay Abbot, Chicago financier, is now in Japan enroute to China to study conditions in the Orient and to keep in close touch with developments in the Far East. Mr. Abbot is vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago and was in the East in 1919 to represent the Consortium at the request of J. P. Morgan as well as to represent the interests of his bank.

The wedding took place on Saturday, July 9, of Robert Buchan, general manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and Miss Lucille Everett, daughter of E. H. Everett, U. S. Postmaster at Shanghai, and Mrs. Everett. Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Buchan departed on the *s. s. Golden State* for America on their wedding trip.

J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of *Millard's Review* and honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, who has been in Washington for several months working on behalf of the China Trade Act now before Congress, attended the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Atlanta, Ga., May 12-16. Mr. Powell was elected last year vice-president of the Associated Advertising Clubs for the Far East and this year acted as a delegate of the Advertising Club of China at the convention at Atlanta.

D. E. Douty of the United States Testing Company, New York, has arrived in Shanghai to establish the Shanghai Silk Raw Testing House, authorized by the United States Testing Company at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Douty is accompanied by R. E. Buchanan of the same company and together they will undertake the preliminary work of instituting American testing methods in the Chinese market. The cooperation of the Chinese filature operators in the establishment of a testing house was promised during the International Silk Exposition, when the mission headed by Ting Ju Ling visited New York.

Recognizing the world wide importance of the East in world trade and politics, the council of New York University has authorized the establishment of the division of Oriental commerce and politics as the part of the school of commerce work at Wall street center in the heart of financial America. This step is the result of growing interest manifested in Far Eastern affairs. The work of the new unit will be headed by Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor in government and an internationally known financial expert and authority on the Far East. Charles Hodges, who has been developing the course on Asia in New York University, is to act as assistant director of the division of Oriental commerce and politics. The scope of the division of Oriental commerce and politics includes all Asia and the Pacific East from Egypt and the Near East through India, the East Indies, China and Japan to Asiatic Russia.

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17-367

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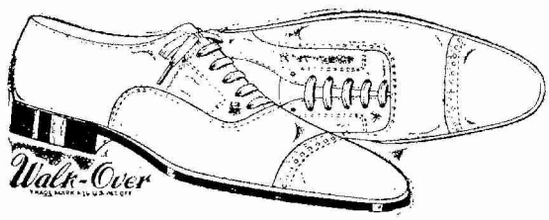

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The Premedical School

All applications for admission for the year 1921-1922 must be received before August 10th.

Entrance examinations will be held August 22nd to 26 at Peking and Shanghai.

For further information address:

The Committee on Admissions,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

News from North China

W. R. Peck, who has been acting Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, has been appointed Chinese Secretary from the first of July. Mr. Peck is popular in the Chinese Capital.

The construction of the main buildings of the new Peking Union Medical College is now practically completed. R. R. Kendall, the supervising architect, having finished the work, is now retiring to take up independent practice.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has been appointed a member of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, has cabled to Peking from Europe declining the appointment and recommending Dr. C. T. Wang for the post.

As a result of the strike of washermen in Shanghai, washermen in Tientsin strick for high wages, and the strike terminated after a meeting at which they decided that $5 per 100 pieces of smaller garments and a larger and irregular tariff for other clothing should be charged.

Dr. C. C. Wang, Chief of the Railway Department, left last Saturday for Harbin where he is going to recuperate his health. In addition to his present position he has been appointed chairman of the Committee for the Standardization of Railway Documents and vice-chairman of the Yellow River Bridge Committee.

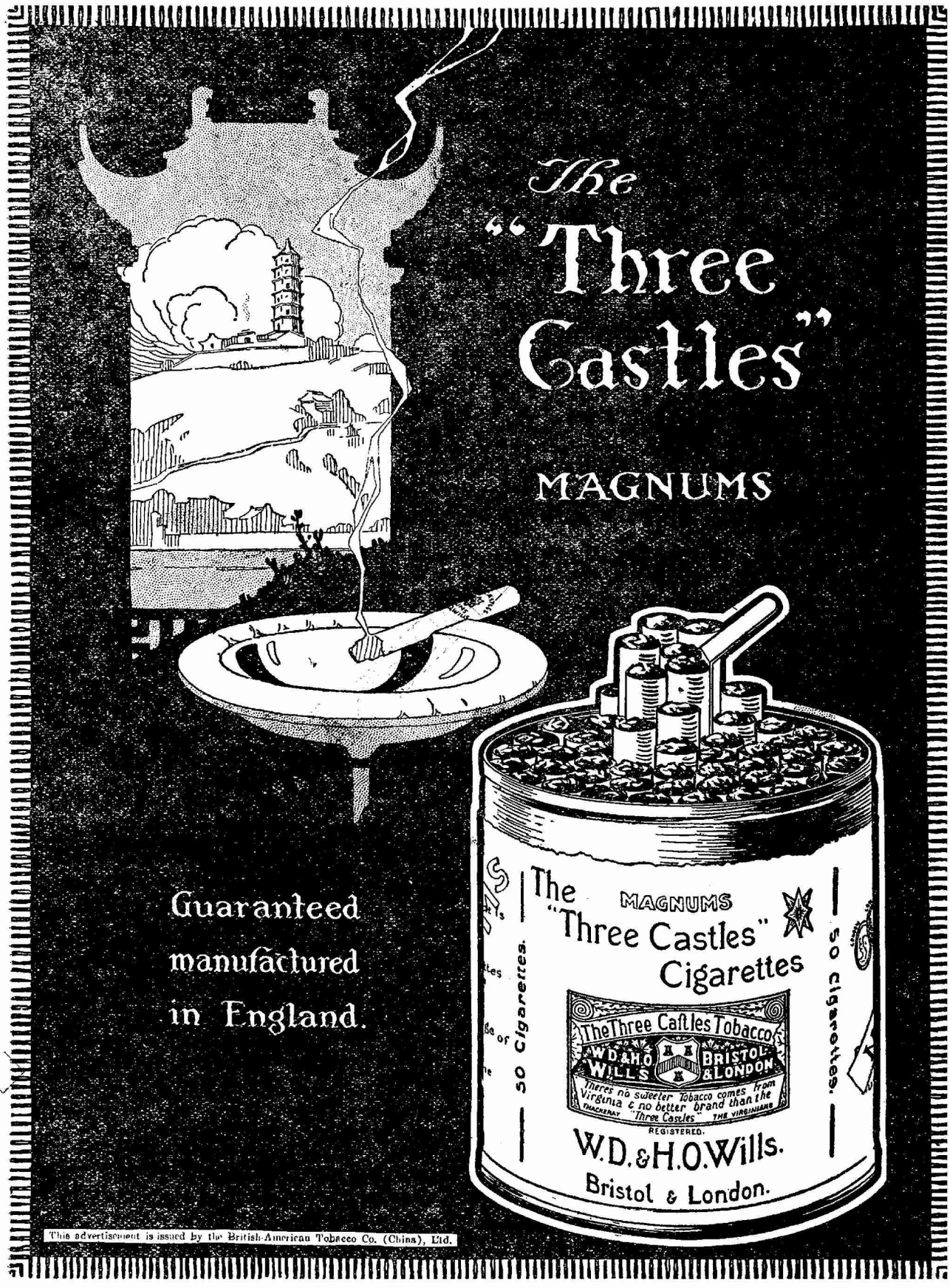
Prince Tuan, former Boxer leader, has been seriously ill in the Central Hospital at Peking. On July 4, he was visited by a doctor sent by the government, and also by two foreign medical men who did so on behalf of the Diplomatic Body, which had been trying to send him back to Sinkiang where he had been in exile since 1901.

The North China Famine Relief Society, with its offices in the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. building in sending out a circular letter through its general secretary, Y. S. Chang, to all provincial and other officials interested, to the effect that the work of famine relief is now definitely over and that from Wednesday the activities of the society in this direction came to an end.

General Kuwata, aide attached to the Imperial Household in Japan, has arrived in Peking on a visit to the Japanese soldiers stationed at the legation, according to the *Chung Mei Service*. The visit of an aide from the Imperial Household is an annual affair and custom with the Japanese. During his stay in Peking, entertainments for the Japanese soldiers will be given.

Bertrand Russell, famous British lecturer, spoke on Wednesday evening on "China's Road to Freedom" at the Ministry of Education at Peking. This was the last public address by Mr. Russell before he leaves China. In spite of the rain, there was a large attendance. Mr. Russell had been lecturing in China for some time under the auspices of the lecture association.

• The government has appointed Wei Sun-chu, present Chinese Minister to Belgium, to be Minister to Germany, and appointed Wang Chin-chi, at present Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to succeed Mr. Wei in Belgium. Mr. Wang is a native of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Chinese Government Railways

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changtch Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

17-370

Hupeh, and was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking government in the first year of the Republic, and later served as chief secretary to the Cabinet.

The official celebration of July the Fourth in Tientsin began with the reception at the American Consulate-General in the morning to Chinese officials, the Consular Body, and military officers attached to the various foreign detachments in the port. Both the Civil Governor and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs were present at the reception. Afterwards there was a reception given by the American residents at the Tientsin Club.

The proposal of Pan Fu, Acting Minister of Finance, to make a budget for the Tenth Fiscal Year of the Republic of China in which receipts and expenditures are to be truly balanced, is now before the Cabinet. It has been considered at several Cabinet meetings. Mr. Pan in his memorandum urged the ruthless reduction of annual expenses of the different official organizations and increase the receipts by all means available.

American residents in Peking accepted the invitation of the American Charge d'Affaires and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock, to celebrate Independence Day on July 4, at the legation compound which was beautifully decorated. More than 400 people attended the celebration. The program began with a baseball game between the Marines and civilians. Then came various other games. At noon the American members of the Peking Club were "at home" to their members and friends.

H. van der Veen at the first meeting of the National Famine Prevention Commission held under the chairmanship of Lu Cheng-hsiang last Saturday reported that the dyke near the junction of the Yellow River and the Grand Canal, at a point sixty miles west of Tsinanfu, was in such a condition that unless immediate steps were taken a devastating flood must be expected about the middle of this month, and urged that a sum of at least $400,000 should be provided at once to repair the dyke.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has replied to the note of Mr. Chicherin, representative of the Far Eastern Republic, which suggested Soviet cooperation with China against General Ungern's forces in Mongolia. The reply says that the Chinese government has given full responsibility for the suppression of Ungern's force to General Chang Tso-ling and that General Chang has sufficient troops to deal with the matter. The Chinese note adds that the government is aware of a Semenoff movement in Manchuria but that it does not apprehend any difficulty of coping with the movement.

A shareholders meeting of the Chinese Eastern Railway was held at the Russo-Asiatic Bank at Peking on July 5, with a full attendance of Chinese and foreign shareholders. Among the more important measures adopted for the general development of the railway are those for reducing freight rates and making more cars available for the transportation of goods and for cooperation with the Trans-Baikal and Ussuri Railways. Toward the end of the meeting, General Sun Hsiao-lien, president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, informed the members present that he had made satisfactory arrangements for the suppression of Hunghutze along the line.

To the Students of China—

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NOW that the colleges and universities of China have closed their session, what are your plans for the summer? Are they going to be profitable?

You have returned to your home cities for a period of three months and there is no reason why these three months should not be utilized to the best advantage possible, both from the standpoint of money making and otherwise.

There is an opportunity awaiting you if you care to accept it—one that is sound and profitable from a financial viewpoint and one that will be especially advantageous from the standpoint of experience. It is an opportunity of the highest standard which you cannot afford to pass by. For full particulars—

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SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. TUNG, Acting Sub-Manager.

The Chinese Banking Group in Tientsin has appointed Mr. Bien, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Bank of China, and Mr. Nieh, the manager of the Chung Foo Union Bank to make an investigation into the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which has suspended its operation on account of the crisis in Paris, its headquarters, and after a thorough investigation, will seal its notes in the vault together with other important documents. It has been found that the amount of notes circulated in Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Shanghai, Hankow and Tsinanfu, was $2,246,600, and the total amount of Chinese deposits was $11,000,000.

Peking, July 10, 1921.

News from South China

The Hongkong Legislative Council will relieve the hardship of tenants by better regulating the collection of rent by landlords and increase of rates.

E. Suzuki, sometime Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong, has departed for home, hoping to spend a holiday there before assuming charge of the Japanese Consulate-General at Sydney. Mr. Tsubogame will succeed Mr. Suzuki as Consul-General in Hongkong.

T. T. Cheng, managing-director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, and his assistant, H. L. Yung, whose resignations were refused by the Civil Governor, have resumed charge of the institution and are devoting their best effort to prevent local finance from being affected by the interprovincial war.

It is understood that efforts will be made in Hongkong by the British authorities to so instruct the Kwangsi politicians there as not to enter into any direct action which would make the Cantonese believe that Hongkong government is actually assisting the Kwangsi-ites in their war against Kwangtung.

Exact figures were unable to obtain in the amount involved in Canton and Hongkong as a result of the suspension of payment by the branches of the Bank Industrielle de Chine. In Canton the figure put up by the Chinese was $30,000,000, but it is doubtful to many who know something but are the least willing to talk.

The British residents of Hongkong have submitted to the Parliament in Great Britain a petition asking for the right to elect all the non-Chinese Members on the Legislative Council; the constitution of a wider electoral body than exists at present for the purpose of such election; an unofficial majority of one, subject to the above very ample safe-guards, on the Legislative Council. At present the Council consists of eight official members, including the Governor who presides over it, four non-Chinese members, and two Chinese members.

Allen Leo Bergholz, American Consul-General at Canton, and his mother, Mrs. Bergholz, were at home to many friends on Independence Day, July 4, when Dr. Wu Ting-fang and other Chinese officials were among those who called. Foreign ships in the harbor were also dressed, while the *U. S. S. Pampanga* fired a salute at noon. American citizens received friends at the Canton Club. In Hongkong, American Consul-General and Mrs. W. H. Gale received friends at the Hongkong Hotel, and a dinner took place on the *s. s.*

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$80 is a most conservative estimate of the average man's monthly expenditure on hire cars. That amount per month is equal to nearly $1,000 per annum, or the equivalent of 8% on $12,500.

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW

17-374

Golden State in the evening, when leading members of the American community attended.

The success in arms of Cantonese troops in Kwangsi has been more than a military victory to the Constitutionalist Movement in South China. The orders of the President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to the commanders in Hunan, Kweichow, and Yunnan for actions against Kwangsi are now being complied with, and local organizations are centralizing their effort around the Canton Women's War Relief Association trying to provide means for the comfort of the soldiers on the front. Guilds and clubs, men and women of all religions, are all working nowadays for the support of the war relief which goes not only to the wounded Cantonese but also to others suffering on the front.

In the Kwangtung-Kwangsi struggle for military and political supremacy in South China, the Kwangsi-ites are now centralizing their main forces at the south-western portion of the enemy province, spreading over the districts covered by the Yamchow, Limchow, Kaochow, and Luichow circuits. Since June 14, they have met success and reverses in this territory, and when heard of July 5, the Kwangsi-ites were still operating in this part of Kwangtung hoping to open a way to the sea in order to procure a port; say Pakhoi, where foreign or Peking aid may be communicated to Lu Yung-ting, who is now in Nanning awaiting the promised support from Peking. The Cantonese troops, with Wuchow as their headquarter, are now extending to further inland, hoping to cut off the Kwangsi-ites now in Kwangtung from their Kwangsi basis by firmly stationing themselves at the expected long line from Nanning to Kweilin. Cantonese have successfully occupied Watlam, Jungyun, Tengyun, Hohsien, and other important Kwangsi cities. The Cantonese are having the advantage of owning many hydroplanes for scouting purpose and intimidating the enemy by dropping bombs on its camps and stations. Hunan, Kweichow, and Yunnan are cooperating with the Cantonese in the attempt to overthrow Kwangsi militarism, and General Li Lieh-chun, a former governor-general of Kiangsi, has been ordered by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to command the allied forces of Hunan, Kweichow, and Yunnan troops that are now operating in Kwangsi.

Canton, July 5, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 7. Shanghai rice crisis passes as Chinese acquiesce to Council's regulation.

July 8. U. S. Marines protect U. S. Consul at Changsha after seizure of ton of opium smuggling under the American flag.

July 9. Ichang dispatch announces permanent stationing of British and American gunboats at that port.

July 12. Shanghai notes of the Banque Industrialle de Chine to be redeemed at par.

July 13. Ichang dispatch says Chinese favor foreign rule at that city following mutinies.

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SIBERIA

July 7. Moscow sees alliance of White Armies with Japanese impending clash.

July 8. Vladivostok report says Japanese will stay in Siberia indefinitely.

July 11. Peking dispatch denies report that former Minister Crane will not be allowed to proceed through Russia.

GENERAL

July 7. Understanding with Ireland seen in London. ——American gunboats dispatched to Tampico to protect U. S. oil interests.

July 8. Premier Hughes of Australia urges closer co-operation of Dominion heads with home government. ——China Customs revenue raise under consideration in House of Commons.

July 9. Lloyd George announces he will make no statements until replies of United States, Japan and China have been received regarding the Alliance. ——Paris dispatch says a French Consortium is being formed to take over the Banque Industrielle de Chine.——London dispatch announce safety of Constantinople.

July 10. Irish Peace Conference results in truce.—— Secretaty of State Hughes will present an amended Versailles Treaty to Senate.——Turkish conference called off by Allies.

July 11. De Valeria accepts invitation to conference in London as Irish crisis passes.——U. S. government reaffirms stand on Peking wireless contract.

July 12. Lloyd George acknowledges acceptance of De Valeria.——America will call world disarmament Conference.——French withdraw from Leipsiz war criminal trials.

July 13. U. S. disarament conference favored by Japan and Great Britain.——De Valeria to meet Lloyd George on July 14.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "The Chinese Engineer & Contractor."

American Locomotives for Peking-Kalgan Line—The Peking-Kalgan Railway Administration recently laid a big order with the American Locomotive Company for forty-two locomotives at a cost of G. $2,600,000. They are of different types and of a larger tonnage than the ones in use. An order for 300 freight cars for the line is pending. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has an order for six locomotives from the Ministry of Communications.

Cotton Spindles in China.—According to the latest native reports, there are 1,118,297 spindles in

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SOOYII K. SHEN *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN *Assistant Manager*

17-378

operation in the cotton mills of China and 1,383,352 spindles on order for future installations. The following statistics show the activities in cotton milling in the Shanghai district:

	No. Mills	Spindles in Operation	Spindles on Order
Chinese	5	362,553	unknown
Japanese	11	348,046	450,000
British	18	261,067	36,992

Cement Plant Near Shanghai.—A cement manufacturing plant to be operated by Chinese capital will be erected soon near the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai, according to the native press. The raw material is to be brought from Chinkiang.

Silk Weaving Plant at Soochow.—The modern silk weaving plant which was erected sometime ago by a Chinese company with a capitalization of $400,000 at Soochow is a success. The plant is equipped with 100 looms, seventy for satin and thirty for crepe, and can take care of spinning and dyeing. Twenty electric looms have recently been added.

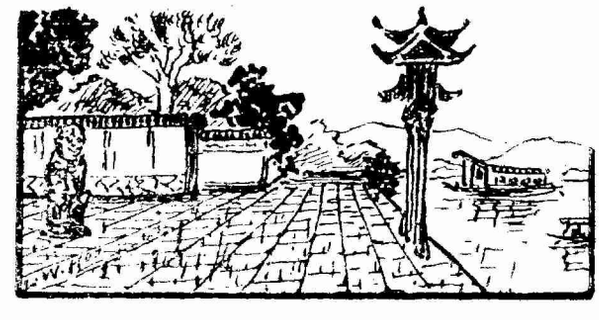
Chun Wah Handkerchief Plant.—Handkerchiefs are being made in a modern way in Shanghai at a small plant on Carter Road. Its annual capacity is 120,000 dozens of handkerchiefs.

Wusih's Industrial Progress.—According to a recent report, there are ninety factories in Wusih, five of which are under construction. The total number of workers employed is 23,800, the majority of whom are women and girls. The largest numbers are employed by the silk filatures and flour mills, which have a twelve hour day.

Soldier Industry in Soochow.—Turning idle soldiers into producers is a task that is being successfully carried out by the commander of the Second Division, stationed at Soochow, according to the Chinese press. A large tract of land has been turned into a truck garden for the support of the soldiers and is worked by them. In addition, the officers of the division have invested their savings in a work shop in which the troops are taught to make shoes, weave mats, knit stockings, and make match boxes, rattan ware and brushes. The products are sold in the city. The wives of the soldiers are also being given a vocational training.

Sugar Cane Cultivation in Chekiang.—A number of overseas Chinese are attempting to introduce Formosan sugar cane into the province of Chekiang and its surrounding territories and have established a number of experimental farms. The seedlings imported from Formosa are said to be growing well.

Industrial Exhibition at Foochow.—An industrial exhibition of native made goods is being held at Foochow, according to the Chinese press. The show of this year is the third of its kind and the 1,127 kinds of goods display exceeds by one-third the previous total of exhibits.



Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last week's report the cotton trade witnessed a succession of firm markets with prices experiencing a sharp advance, due principally to the covering of shorts in the early positions; new crop months having sympathized to some extent but without bringing about any increase in general business, transactions being principally among professionals.

Crop news has been generally favorable, but there are complaints of lack of rain in some sections, while it would seem that too much rain is falling in other centers, especially Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces also certain sections of the Valley. These may be only the usual vicissitudes of every summer, but continuance of these conditions might mar the prospect for the radical improvement in July that many seem to be expecting.

From the above it will be seen that the outlook continues to hinge on future weather developments in consequence of which a conservative policy appears desirable for the new crop positions.

Yarn.—The general tendency continues to be towards higher prices with quite a spurt during the week of some four taels on further purchases of some 6,000 bales from dealers for shipment to interior marts, whilst 3,100 bales direct business with the mills have been booked. The market continues to show a very strong undertone and we favor buying on moderate reactions.

Liverpool, July 7, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot	7.62	Pence
" " " July	8.03	"
" " " October.....	8.39	"

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, July 7, 1921.

New York Market:—

October	12.65	Cents
December	13.13	"
March	13.53	"
Spot.....	12.20	"

Market :—*Easier.*

Bombay, July 7, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. July/August..	Rps.	321	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July ...	"	268	" "
Fine Oomra, July	"	314	" "

Market :—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....	Tls.	26.00
Shanghai	"	25.50
" M-ginned, ...	"	25.50
Taichong	"	26.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

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American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, July 6, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	91.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	98.30
American Tel. and Tel. Con.		6's	1925	97⅜
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	104½
New York City		4½%	1965	88¼
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common				12⅛
Pacific Development Corp. Stock				8⅜

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: All local raw silk markets are practically lifeless. It is at present more advantageous for America to buy in Japan.

During the week the following business was reported:
20 B-s Tsatlees Filature Black Lion 1-2 Tls. 960

Yokohama: Is reported firm and likely to advance on account of better demand from America. Shinshiu No. 1 superior is quoted at Yen 1490.

Condition of Sericulture

Based on the reports got up to June 27th from its correspondents in the country, the Yokohama Office of the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association has given out the fourth report on the condition of sericulture for the present season substantially as under:—

The total number of silk reeling basins for this summer season in Japan is put at 301,677 as against 294,150 for the same season of 1920, displaying a gain of 7,527, or 2.6 percent. There are five new mills with 930 basins, which are to commence operations in the autumn next. When this number of basins is added to the above figure the total shows an increase of 8,457 basins, or 2.9 per cent. over 1920. Female artisans have not been quite adequately supplied for silk mills in a not a few districts, while there is a sufficient number of male artisans. This short supply of female hands at the present time, when labor is generally abundant, is attributed to too much increase in the number of silk reeling basins. This shortage is seen especially in Fukushima, Nagano, Aichi, Yamaguchi, Kagoshima, Tokyo, Saitama and Fukui Prefectures, where the hands are short supplied by 10-25 percent. Generally speaking, the condition of the cocoon crop is normaly good or more successful than the normal except in Nagasaki, Wakayama, Kagawa, Kochi and Miyazaki Prefectures. The crop is generally fine quality, it being good in unwinding and rich in silk, even in the bad crop districts. This is ascribable to the improvement of silkworm eggs, the plentifulness of mulberry supply and the satisfactory protection of silkworms during the mounting. For this spring season, the total production of cocoons is estimated at 3,130,000 "koku," of which only 2,500,000 "koku" may be employed practically for silk reeling, when an amount of waste cocoons, cocoons for the manufacture of silkworm eggs, etc. are subtracted from it. When the amount is proportioned to the above number of silk reeling basins, it works out at 8.3 "koku" per basin, and granting that each female artisan reels 2 "sho" per diem, the total will suffice only for 70 days' reeling. It is no wonder in the circumstances that not a few reelers have been unable to lay in cocoons enough to manufacture raw silk at the ratio of one box per basin. This fact has perhaps forced up the price of cocoons so much as at present beyond the reelers' profitable point. Whether the reelers can operate profitably during this season with so high cost raw material will depend entirely upon the future condition of the raw silk market, the existing situation in which is too bad to warrant any such profit.

As to the keeping of silk worms for this summer season, it is usually less active than for the spring season. Contrary is the case this year, when the past success of sericulturists together with a large quantity of mulberry leaves left on the trees is encouraging silkworm rearing, which will perhaps be increased 10 or 20 percent over the normal.

Canton June 30th 1921.

Our market has been rather a trifle too excited during the fortnight under review and the usual result, a reaction, has not been long in coming. The high prices asked have checked business and reports of a weak Japan Market have done the rest to make the Chinese much more reasonable in their demands. Some would be prepared to sell now at about 3 percent to 4 percent under the present quotations.

It is estimated that total sales of 1921 silk amount to nearly 22000 bales, i. e. the entire output of the 1st, 2nd. and 3rd. crop.

Business with Lyons remains very restricted owing to the scarcity, of stocks and the wide margin between buyers' ideas and holders asking prices.

As regards the 3rd. crop it is now reported that it will yield about 5000/6000 bales. This reduction is due the very unsatisfactory weather which prevailed during the last stages of the rearing. As is usually the case with short crops the quality of the 3rd. crop is nothing too good. Cocoons have been purchased at very high prices.

New Books and Publications

Russian Upheaval Inevitable

The Russian Bolshevik Revolution by Edward Alsworth Ross. Century. New York. 1921

IN "The Russian Bolshevik Revolution" Professor Edward Alsworth Ross, formerly of Stanford University, describes the tumultuous emotional upheaval in Russia as he personally saw it during the ten months period from the deposition of the Czar to the downfall of the Kerensky government and the dispersion of the Constituent Assembly. The book does not purport to be a history of that period. One will look in vain for any connected story of the events of those months, although the most important occurrences are described almost invariably in the quoted published statements of participants or the press of the day. Individuals or their actions did not greatly concern Dr. Ross. He was witnessing and is now describing the most tremendous social upheaval of the ages.

It is the professional opinion of Dr. Ross as a sociologist that Lenine and Trotzky did not particularly matter. The revolution would have occurred if Kerensky, Lenine and Trotzky had never lived or had never seen Russia. It was "elemental." It was the inevitable result of centuries of barbarity practiced for the benefit of a small class upon a great illiterate and superstitious population occupying about one-sixth of the habitable area of the earth. The nature and form of the upheaval were the result of the centuries of oppression acting upon one hundred millions of ignorant, simple-minded and very emotional people. Its direction at different times and the particular incidents were as might happen from the leadership which from time to time developed. And that happened to be first Kerensky, and later Lenine, Trotzky and their associates. Had they not been on the spot there would have been others. The revolution was inevitable. It was not the work of any man or group whose names are known in this or other countries. It was human nature in revolt against intolerable conditions and became a devastating torrent of unrestrained human passion.

Dr. Ross expresses almost no personal opinions. He describes what he saw or learned from authentic sources of unrestrained or but slightly controlled or directed mass action of human beings in a condition of blind revolt. It was that, and not the career of individuals, which interested him as a sociologist. All this is not to suggest that one does not get from the book a very clear impression indeed of the sequence of events during those tremendous ten months, for one cannot avoid getting that impression. We recognize that Kerensky was an evolutionary socialist of great eloquence, a frail body and very slight executive ability, who desired and expected the peaceable development of the capitalistic into the social state to the comfort of all and with undue hardship to none. And as such he willingly joined with the propertied elements, as be believed, to bring that about, but as they intended, to tide them over a crisis till they could reestablish themselves and get rid of Kerensky and all his works and aspirations.

But that did not satisfy. The people had worked themselves into such a state of mind that they were ready for the complete destruction of every vestige of capitalism, the extinction or expulsion of capitalists and the dictatorship of the proletariat. And then emerged Lenine, whose leadership they gladly accepted to that end. And with the accomplishment of that the present volume closes. It would be well if we could banish from our minds all that we have heard from Russia since the downfall of the Czar, carefully study this book and so prepare ourselves to follow the course of the Bolshevik regime with a better understanding. There may be another "elemental" upheaval.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION

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What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, June 25, to July 4, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.47 equal $1. Gold)

S. S. Monteagle, from U. S. A., June 4.

Wool and Cotton Coatings....	Yds.	10,940
Woolen Coatings	,,	44,090
,, Serges.....	,,	10,126
,, Suitings.....	,,	1,726

S. S. Monteagle, June 17.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports . Bls. 50..	Pls.	50.33
To Derby.		
Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Other Ports Bls. 49.....	,,	150.23
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai ..Bls. 360	,,	359.83
,, other Ports, ,, 10..	,,	9.96
Yellow, Hankow ,, 26..	,,	25.25
Silk, Raw, Filature :		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 285..	,,	286.71
Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	,,	74.21
Strawbraid, White.....	,,	211
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 40..	,,	40.27
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 10....	,,	10.05

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., June 7.

Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	11
,, Old	,,	48
Almonds	,,	2
Asparagus	,,	10
Asphaltum.....	,,	249
Butter.....	,,	42
Cheese	,,	64
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250.....	,,	959
Cream, Evaporated.....	,,	322
Fruits, Fresh	,,	27
,, Table	,,	55
Glucose	,,	207
Lard	,,	26
Leather, Calf.....	,,	2
Macaroni	,,	8
Orange, fresh.....	,,	497
Prunes, Dried	,,	5
Sugar, Refined.....	,,	39
,, Cube.....	,,	38
Tinfoil.....	,,	2
Lemons, Fresh.....	Pcs.	173,250
Trunks	,,	2
Canned Fish.....	Doz.	57
,, Meats	,,	18
,, Sardines.....	,,	28
,, Vegetables	,,	40
Chocolate.....	Lb.	157
Cigarettes.....	Mille	39,600
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	77,092

S. S. M. S. Dollar, June 23.

To New York.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	500
Hides, Buffalo	,,	1,149
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,520

S. S. Ocean Monarch, from U. S. A., June 11.

Adding Machines.....	Pcs.	10
Bath Tubs, Enamelled.....	,,	156
Bedsteads, Brass.....	,,	82
,, Iron	,,	368
Motor-cars.....	,,	7
Oilcloth.....	,,	930
Scales and Balances	,,	757
Typewriters	,,	25
Iron and Steel:		
Defective Wire	Pls.	1,821
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Hoops	,,	80
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 800.....	,,	3,046
Leather, Cow, Enamelled	,,	2
,, Sole.....	,,	33
Paper, Cardboard.....	,,	342
,, Enamelled.....	,,	1,354
Cigars	Mille	50
Cigarettes.....	,,	80
Machinery.....	Hk.Tls.	23,601

S. S. Empress of Russia, June 25.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 115.	Pls.	115.05
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 42 ..	,,	43.59
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 656..	Pls.	655.28
,, other Ports, Bls. 45.	,,	44.80
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 14..	,,	14.26
,, other Ports Bls. 46.	,,	45.15
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 200..	,,	201.13
Silk Pongees, Shantung ...	,,	38.41
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	161
Strawbraid, White.....	,,	38
Skins, Kid	Pcs	24,040
,, Kolinsky.....	,,	3,500
,, Lamb	,,	15,000
Carpets.....	,,	6
Musk	Taels	634
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 10 .	Pls	10.05
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 20...	,,	20.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 41..	,,	41.16

S. S. Tenyo Maru, June 14.

To New York,

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 10...	Tls.	10.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 30 ..	,,	30.19
Silk, Pongees, Honan.....	,,	17.48
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	30,000
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	Pls.	10.37
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	24
Egg, Albumen, Dried.....	,,	81
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	169
Oil, Wood.....	,,	1,136
Tallow, Vegetable.....	,,	1,672
Carpets	Pcs.	37
Skins, Kid	,,	3,698

S. S. Pawlett, June 24.

To New York.

Wool, Sheep's.....	Pls.	

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY

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Pioneer Steel Car Builders : : : : : We build Railway Cars exclusively

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17-382

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY, MARSHAL William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

July 8, 1921, Induction into office of William A Chapman as Clerk; oath administered and bond approved.
" 8, " " " 1418, Rhodes v. Rhodes; testimony of S. S. Rodman taken.
" 11, " " " 1196, Bernard v. MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Company; passed for one week at request of parties.
" 11, " " " 1372, Gibbons v. American Trading Co.; on motion for continuance to take depositions; submitted.
" 11, " " " 1303, Neugent v. Neugent; on motion to strike answer and cross bill.
" 11, " " " 1401, Rabenow v. Grimes; passed; by request of plaintiff for hearing at Tientsin session.
" 11, " " " 1335, Dynn v. Sino Americo Trading Corporation; on motion for default.
" 11, " " " 1334, Sung v. Upham; passed at plaintiff's request.
" 11, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; on the merits; Mr. Rodger for plaintiff, Mr. Fessenden for defendant; testimony taken of witnesses Tsu Kung Yang and Tsu Jun Sheng.
" 12, " " " 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's Estate; on petition for final distribution.
" 12, " " " 1170, Tsu Sung Tai Hong v. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; testimony taken of witnesses Whitescarver and Smith for defendant and Yang Ling Chih in rebuttal; cause submitted on briefs to be filed by plaintiff July 26, by defendant Aug. 9.

GEORGE L. SHAW, PLAINTIFF, v. GEORGE BRONSON REA, & PATRICK GALLAGHER, DEFENDANTS

(*Cause No. 1300; filed April 29, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Court*)

1. **PLEADING:** A DEMURRER admits all well pleaded averments
2. **DEFAMATION:** A publication is libelous if it "merely tend to lessen a man in public esteem."
3. ID.: Such is a publication whose admitted effect is to charge that another is "an enemy of human progress" and of his own and allied countries.

Paul Myron Linebarger, Esquire, for demurrant Gallagher.

James B. Davies, Esquire, for demurrant Rea.

Stirling Fessenden, Esquire, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

Demurrers are here interposed to the petition charging that the defendants

> "wrote and published in the said Far Eastern Review, of and concerning the plaintiff, an article"

which is recited in full in the petition which alleges:

> "That by the writing and publishing of the aforesaid words and article, the defendants meant and intended it to be understood by all persons who should read such words and article that plaintiff is a Sinn Fein, an Asiatic Sinn Feiner, an enemy of human progress, an enemy of Great Britain and of other countries the Allies and friends of Great Britain."

It is elementary that a demurrer admits all well pleaded averments, [1] and for the purposes of this ruling we must assume that the statements above quoted are true. The question to be decided at this time, then, is not whether the article, standing alone, is libelous but whether it is such when read in connection with these admitted averments.

Now it would seem quite unsafe to hold that one may with impunity publish of another that the latter is "an enemy of human progress," of his own country and of other countries in alliance therewith. For, by the Federal definition adopted by this court and conceded to be correct by counsel for all parties, a publication is libelous if it "tends to disgrace (another) and bring him into public hatred, contempt or ridicule." [2] Indeed it has been judicially declared [3] that

> "Words of ridicule only, or of contempt, which *merely tend to lessen a man in public esteem,* or to wound his feelings, will support a suit for libel, because of their being embodied in a more permanent and enduring form, of the increased deliberation and malignity of their publication, and of their tendency to provoke breaches of the public peace."

1. Encyc. Pl. & Pr., VI., 334.
2. U. S. v. Armstrong, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 486, following Bailey v. Holland, 7 App. Cas. (D. C.) 189. Cf. Cyc. XXV, 253.
3. Watson v. Trask, 6 Ohio 531, 27 Am. Dec. 271.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
EMMA FULLER,
Deceased.

Cause No. 1373
Estate No. 398

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 25, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ALFRED G. FULLER
10 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

July 12, 1921, Cause No. 1370, Landers v. Landers; testimony taken of plaintiff and Mrs. Thompson; submitted.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1303, Neugent v. Neugent; testimony taken of defendant in his own behalf and witnesses Evans and Scales; continued for further evidence and argument.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1334, Sung v. Upham; on motion for revivor; testimony of defendant's administrator taken.

(Before the Commissioner)

July 12, 1921, Cause No. 1421, U. S. v. Gaynor; testimony taken of Woo, Martin and defendant. continued until July 13.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1421, U. S. v. Gaynor; testimony taken of witnesses Wong, Sun, Stellingwoff, and Hanson.

Judgments and Orders:

July 11, 1921, Cause. No. 1196, Bernard v. MacPherson, Fenstamaker, Whitehouse Co.; order overruling motion for non-suit.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1372, Gibbons v. American Trading Co.; order overruling motion for continuance and setting cause for trial on July 25 at 9:30 A. M.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1303, Neugent v. Neugent; motion to sttike answer and counterclaim overruled.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1335, Dynn v. Sino America Trading Corporation; default entered after defendant being called thrice in open Court.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's Estate; order barring claims and for partial distribution.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1334, Sung v. Upham; order of revivor; administrator substituted as defendant, continued for further evidence.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 1370, Landars v. Landers; decr ee of absolute divorce

Assignments for Hearing

July 25, 1921, 9:30 A.M., Cause No. 1372, Gibbons v. American Trading Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 7, 1921, Cause No. 1096, Hanish vs Fearon, Daniel & Co.; notice of appeal; affidavit.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1372, Gibbons vs. American Trading Co.; answer.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 1418, Rhodes vs. Rhodes; petition; subpoenas issued.

Counsel for the editor cities a lower court decision to the effect that it is not libelous to publish of another that he is an "anarchist;" but that decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of the same jurisdiction,[4] which was afterwards followed elsewhere.[5] So it is libelous to publish of one that he is a "traitor"[6] or "a dangerous, able and seditious agitator"[7] which are not much more than the phrases used in the petition.

Counsel for the publisher asserts that plaintiff's name appears only thrice in the article; but we find it in seven places one of which is a head-line. Besides as the said counsel well knows the libelous character of a publication does not depend upon the use of the aggrieved party's name.[8] It may be libelous even tho the name is not mentioned.

In view of the petition's admitted averments it would clearly be reversible error to hold that it fails to state a cause of action and the demurrer is accordingly

OVERRULED.

4. Cerveny v. Chicago Daily News Co. 139 Ill. 345, 28 N. E. 692, 13 L. R. A. 864.
5. Lewis v. Daily News Co., 81 Md., 466, 32 Atl. 246.
6. Dorr v. U. S., 195 U. S. 138, 153, 49 L. Ed., 134.
7. Wilkes v. Shields, 62 Minn. 426, 64 N. W. 921.
8. U. S. v. Armstrong, I Extraterritorial Cases 486, and see cases cited there.

July 8, 1921, Cause No. 1372, Gibbons vs. American Trading Co ; motion; affidavit.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1401, Rabenow vs. Grimes & Woods; appearance.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, In re appointment of William A. Chapman, as Clerk, U. S. Court for China; oath.
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, 1406, In re John R. Hykes' Will; oath; letters testamentary;
,, 8, ,, ,, ,, Subpoena issued to Joseph Eichwald to appear in Norwegian Consular Court.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1363, Meade vs. Grant; answer.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1404, Chiskin vs. American Drug Co.; motion.
,, 9, ,, ,, Marshal's return of subpoena for appearance in Nowegian Consular Court.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1196, Bernard vs. McPherson, Fenstemaker & Whitehouse Co.; notice of motion.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1408, Eisler vs. Garry; Marhal's return of summons.
,, 9, ,, ,, ,, 1419, Liang Shu vs. Asia Banking Corp ; petition.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1334, Sung vs. Upham; motion.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1404, Chiskin vs. American Drug Co.; copy of promissory note.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1420, U. S. vs. T. J. Engstrom; complaint.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1421, U. S. vs. Jack Gaynor; complaint; warrant issued.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1401, Rabenow vs. Grimes & Woods; answer of defendant Woods;
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's estate; petition.
,, 11, ,, ,, ,, 1196, Bernard vs. MacPherson, Fenstemaker & Whitehouse Co.; depositions.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1334, Sung vs. Hunter, administrator; complaint.
,, 12, ,, ,, ,, 1305, Neugent vs. Neugent; depositions.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANNE HALL STARRETT, Deceased. | Cause No. 1417 | Special Proceeding No. 405 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Anne Hall Starrett, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Chengtu, China, on or before January 16th, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

OSCAR G. STARRETT,
Administrator,
Chengtu, Szechuen

Chengtu, China, July 15th, 1921.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re MARIANO MUYOT'S ESTATE Deceased. | Cause No. 1409 | Special Proceeding No. 402 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mariano Muyot, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before January 10, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

N. E. LURTON,
Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road
Shanghai

Shanghai, China, July 9, 1921.

In the United States Court for China

Proceedings upon the Induction into office of William A. Chapman as Permanent Clerk

July 8. 1921

After administering the oath and approving the bond (signed by Carl L. Seitz and Albert B. Rosenfeld as sureties)

Judge Lobingier said:

Mr. Chapman, there has not been time since your confirmation by the Senate for your official commission to arrive, but I have received a cable message from the Secretary of State announcing your appointment and directing that you take the oath and the law authorizes me to approve your bond.

I think I need not assure you that it is a pleasure for me to do so but my gratification is far more than personal for I cannot but regard it as an event of real importance in the history of this court.

There are two circumstances which render it so. For the first time in that history a resident of China has been appointed to the Court's permanent staff. Heretofore all such appointments have been made from the United States or from elsewhere outside of China and it must be regarded, I think, as a recognition of the growing importance of our American colony in China that one of its members has been so honored. You have been a resident of China for something over four years but previous to that you served the Government in various capacities for about eleven years in the Philippines where conditions in many respects are quite similar.

In the second place, this is the first instance where one has been appointed Clerk of this Court who has had any previous experience in that connection. In the early days of the Court this was not so serious for the cases were few and the Clerk had leisure to familiarize himself with the situation. But conditions have changed materially within the last few years and the position is no longer one for an amateur. The Clerk of this Court need not be a genius but he should be a master of detail, methodical, industrious, tactful and a willing servant of the public. All these qualities you demonstrated when in charge of the office under a special appointment and it was these and nothing else which won for you the permanent appointment with which the President has now honored you. So far as I am aware no political influence whatever was employed in your behalf and regard it as a hopeful augury for the future of our judicial service in China that such an appointment should have been made entirely upon merit.

In welcoming you once more into our official family I should be derelict in my duty if I were not to express our appreciation of the services rendered by the gentleman who has been in charge of the Clerk's office for nearly six months past. Mr. Lurton is the United States Marshal for China and the Disbursing Officer of this Court and as such his time is sufficiently occupied, Upon taking charge of the Clerk's office at my request he did so without any additional compensation or legal or technical requirement that he do so. Notwithstanding the fact that he had just returned from leave and that his regular work had accumulated to a great extent during his absence he took over this additional burden cheerfully and has borne it well. He deserves the sincere thanks of the government and of all who have had occasion to use the Clerk's office.

Finally I desire to express my appreciation of the attitude regarding this matter shown by the American Chamber of Commerce which is represented here this morning by its President and Executive Committee. In a sense the Court's gain is its loss for Mr. Chapman has served the Chamber very efficiently for over a year and a half. I know that its members are loth to lose him but they have taken a broad view of the situation, have generously recognized the serious needs of the Court in this respect and have been most in gracious permitting the change to be made as promptly as possible. I thank you gentlemen sincerely and I have invited you here this morning partly in order that I might express my acknowledgements to you in person.

Mr. Chapman:

If it please your Honor I appreciate more than I can say the kind expressions which your Honor has just given and I shall endeavor by my work the more to merit them. I regret exceedingly to leave the Chamber of Commerce but I believe in my new office I may be able better to serve the community and my Government and I wish to assure all that they may expect and will receive a continuance of the courteous treatment they have received at the hands of Mr. Lurton.

* * * *

Stirling Fessenden, Esquire, Chairman Executive Committee, Fareastern American Bar Association:

Speaking on behalf of the Bar of this Court we not only congratulate Mr. Chapman on his appointment as Clerk but it is a matter of great satisfaction to the Bar collectively and individually that he has been appointed to this post. Mr. Chapman served in the capacity of Clerk for a time and during all that period he demonstrated his eminent fitness for the place and he discharged his duties in a way which has won for him the esteem and admiration of all the members of the Bar and I am sure that I voice their sentiments when I say that we hope Mr. Chapman will continue to be the Clerk of this Court as long as it suits him to do so.

On behalf of the Bar I desire to present to Mr. Chapman a small token of our esteem (a fountain pen). I may say in doing so that intrinsically it is not all we might wish but I can assure him that it carries with it the esteem and highest regard of every member of the Bar of this Court.

* * *

Mr. Chapman briefly expressed his appreciation.

V. G. Lyman, Esquire, President of the American Chamber of Commerce of China:

Your Honor, the American Chamber of Commerce is very pleased to have the opportunity of being present on this occasion through its representatives and to wish Mr. Chapman the utmost success in the new office he has undertaken. When he informed me about ten days ago that his appointment had been made and that we were about to lose his services it caused somewhat of a feeling of dismay. But we hope he may be of even greater value to the Court than he has been to our Chamber of Commerce and even with the difficulty we may have in securing a successor to carry on the work so well performed by Mr. Chapman it would not be our desire to interfere in any way with advancement, individually or institutionally. Therefore we wish to congratulate Mr. Chapman upon his appointment which must, because of its peculiar circumstances, be especially

gratifying not only to himself but to this Court as well. We also wish to congratulate the Court in receiving into its official circle one who is so well qualified to perform the duties he is today undertaking.

* * * *

Carl L. Seitz, Esquire:

Your Honor, it is a great pleasure to speak on behalf of the American Association of China and to congratulate Mr. Chapman on his appointment to the Clerkship of this Court. I have known Mr. Chapman for about two years. I have come in contact with him in connection with the work in the American Chamber of commerce almost daily and I have always found him most courteous and faithful in his endeavors to render service and he has always had the best interests of the American community at heart. In fact I do not think the American Chamber of Commerce could be so far ahead in its work if it had not been for the hard endeavor of Mr. Chapman in extending the scope of its operations.

The American Association has not, of course, come in contact with Mr. Chapman so much but in his work with the American Chamber of Commerce he has always promoted the interests of the American Association and has been most willing to cooperate. We heartily wish Mr. Chapman success in his new office.

* * * *

Judge Lobingier expressed his appreciation of the presence of the representatives of the two lay associations as well as of the Bar Association and the regular court calendar was then taken up.

NOTICE

Take notice that on the 20th day of July 1921, in accordance with Section 33 of AN ACT TO MAKE UNIFORM THE LAW OF WAREHOUSEMEN RECEIPTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the below described property belonging to Ishida Yoko and held by the Robert Dollar Company under lien for storage charges incurred amounting to $365.87, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at Dollar Pai Lien Wharf, Shanghai, to satisfy the said charges aforesaid.

26 cases Porcelain Ware Mark IO—TK. 399/408,410.

From the proceeds of such sale, The Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Dated, Shanghai, July 11, 1921.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from March 11 to March 20, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	183941	469287	323	653551	.....	2689	4918841	.....	205531	-4.18	1420218	4490	.....	0.32
Peking-Mukden	331197	463148	1036	795381	108879	.....	5783233	1360634	.....	23.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	225397	276852	8177	510426	.....	25913	3628105	249609	.....	6.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	34598	131258	3161	169017	.....	48472	1235085	.....	289851	-23.47	417750	68670	.....	16.43
Shanghai-Nanking	125804	63399	3383	192586	14800	.....	1483364	222485	.....	15.00	532695	10068	.....	1.89
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	64820	22410	998	88228	8973	.....	631806	103331	.....	16.35	275229	2638	.....	0.96
Cheng-Tai	20370	70548	156	91074	.....	50643	743359	.....	231289	-30.91	243104	.....	32671	-15.49
Canton-Kowloon	31898	3489	700	36087	9159	.....	293529	66205	.....	22.55	93582	.....	904	-0.96
Kirin-Changchun	17904	66478	246	84628	21793	.....	651236	138709	.....	21.30	146309	4644	.....	3.17
Taokow-Chinghua	5833	26876	364	33073	1755	.....	188399	.....	15326	-8.13	71857	.....	7545	-10.50
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1986	7380	.....	9366	.....	8303	60575	.....	61672	-101.81	26513	.....	35272	-133.04
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1165	62	364	1591	985	.....	7142	3365	.....	47.11	8111	6701	.....	82.61
Kaifeng-Honan	26883	34160	767	61810	13592	.....	391479	71459	.....	18.25	103673	5035	.....	4.86
Wuchang-Changsha	17136	28529	267	45932	3394	.....	390739	45354	.....	11.61	167996	52481	.....	41.24
Ssu-Tao	7529	15923	152	23604	.....	12497	153290	.....	64253	-41.91	31369	.....	10678	-34.04
TOTAL	1096461	1679799	20094	2796354	34813	.....	20565182	1393229	.....	6.78	3538406	57657	.....	1.91

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications